

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

OF

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS



1340 F.
1930-31 A.C.

CALCUTTA
BAPTIST MISSION PRESS

1933

LIST OF PLATES



SERIAL NO.	TITLE
I	Kālī Masjid : Bidar.
II	Kālī Masjid : Bidar.
III	Tomb of <u>Makhdūm</u> Qādirī : Bidar.
IV	Barber's Tomb : Bidar.
V	Jāmi' Masjid : Bidar.
VI	Chaubāra : Bidar.
VII	Takht-i-Kirmānī : Bidar.
VIII	Talghāt Darwāzah : Bidar.
IX	Shrine of Ḥazrat <u>Khalīl</u> Ullah : Bidar.
X	Tomb of <u>Shāh</u> Abul Faiz.

Expenditure on Maintenance.—The expenditure on the maintenance of the Department during the year under review amounted to Rs. 63,553-4-2 as against 64,727-11-6 in the previous year. In addition to the above a sum of Rs. 12,188-10-5 was spent on the printing of Volume I of *Ajanta*. This is a loan repayable to the Government from the sale proceeds of the book.

Conclusion.—In conclusion it is a matter of satisfaction for His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government to note that the Department continued to make good progress during the year under the able supervision of Mr. Yazdani.

(By Order)
(Sd.) AKBAR YAR JUNG,
Secretary to Government,
Judicial, Police, and General Departments.

Copy forwarded to : --

- (1) The Sadr-ul-Milham of Peshi to His Exalted Highness.
- (2) The Secretary to His Excellency the President of the Executive Council.
- (3) The Secretary to Government, Political Department.
- (4) The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
- (5) The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
- (6) The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
- (7) The Director, Archaeological Department.
- (8) The Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Jarida*.

No. 639

FROM

GHULAM YAZDANI, ESQ., M.A.,
*Director, Archæological Department,
His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions,
Hyderabad-Deccan.*

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
*Judicial, Police, and General (Archæological) Departments,
Hyderabad-Deccan.*

Dated, Hyderabad-Deccan, 30th May, 1932.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 232 dated the 13th Urdibihisht, 1341 Fasli, I have the honour to send herewith two copies of the Annual Report of this Department for 1340 Fasli.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. YAZDANI,
Director of Archæology.

Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad

for the year

1340 F. (1930-31 A.C.)

In the beginning of the year, 1st Ādhur to 18th Dai (6th October to 22nd November) Mr. G. Yazdani, the Director, was placed on special duty in England to see to the printing of *Ajanta*, Vol. I. During his absence Mr. T. Streenivas, the Assistant Director, officiated for him.

Personnel

On the 6th Bahman (10th December), Mr. T. Streenivas, who had passed the age limit of 55 years and was on extension for two and a half years, retired from service. It is a pleasure to record that he served the Department most efficiently and his researches in the field of numismatics were highly valued by scholars. Mr. T. Streenivas has been succeeded by Mr. Syed Yusuf as Assistant Director of Archaeology. The latter is a distinguished graduate of the Osmania University, and has been under training in British India as well as in the Dominions for three years.

On New Year's Day (1st January, 1931), the Government of India were pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur on Mr. Sayed Ahmad for his meritorious service as Artist-Curator of Ajanta. The Department is gratified at this recognition of the work of a member of its staff.

The Director toured in the Aurangabad, Bidar, and Raichur districts for seventy days. He also visited Rajahmundry in the British Dominions to inspect a mosque for the repairs of which the inhabitants of Rajahmundry had applied to H.E.H. the Nizam's Government. The building has no architectural merit, but as it was built by a Subedar of the Āṣaf Jāhī Government in early days it was proposed that the Hyderabad State might contribute one half of the cost of the repair of the mosque if the other half was paid by the inhabitants of Rajahmundry.

Tours

The Assistant Director toured in Raichur, Gulbarga, and Warangal and at the latter two places he had the privilege of showing the Princes Salabat Jah and Basalat Jah round the monuments there.

The Director spent the greater part of the year in the survey of the monuments at Bidar, the results of which are shortly to be published in the form of a volume on the history and monuments of that city. Among the monuments surveyed for the first time are:—

Monuments
surveyed

(1) *The Kālī Masjid.* This building represents a style of architecture which grew up in the Deccan by the fusion of the Moslem and Hindu principles of building, and though quaint in certain aspects, on the whole is always pleasing. The Kālī Masjid has a façade of very massive arches which are supported on either side by a minaret of elegant design but too slender to support the thrust of arches. The minaret is octagonal in form, and near the base, is beautifully carved like the feet of a casket giving the structure a wooden appearance which is further accentuated by the thin bands built around the minaret (Plate I).

The mosque is built of trap masonry laid in lime, but the wall surfaces are decorated with neat projecting bands of hornblende which is also used for the brackets of the drip-stones. These brackets are most beautifully carved, and between them are arch-shaped panels decorated with chain and pendant designs.

The interior of the mosque measures 45' 10" by 35', and is divided into six bays by the insertion of massive pillars. The ceiling of five bays is dome-like, but the one adjacent to the *mihrāb* is in the shape of a casket decorated with projected masonry bands. The *mihrāb* has a double roof, the lower being level with the roof of the hall of the mosque, and the upper rising in the form of a dome above it. This arrangement has produced a chimney-like effect which is similar to a certain extent to the chimney-shaped domes of the prayer-chambers of the Jāmi' Zaitūniya of Tunis and of several other mosques in North Africa.

The ashlar masonry of the back wall of the mosque shows neat workmanship and the slender columns at the side of the walls are beautiful (Plate II). The exact date of the mosque is not known, but from its style it seems to have been built during the reign of the early Barīdi kings, that is, in the first half of the sixteenth century.

Close to the Kālī Masjid are situated the tomb of Sultān, son of Khalil Ullah, the mosque of Barkhurdār Beg, the shrine of Badr-ud-Dīn, the Dargāh of Imām-ul-Mudarrisin, and the mausoleum of Ḥazrat Muḥī-ud-Dīn Al-Qādirī, all of which have been surveyed during the year.

The most notable among this group is the mausoleum of Ḥazrat Muḥī-ud-Dīn Al-Qādirī, which is situated in a large enclosure with a lofty gateway (Plate III). The enclosure has a large number of graves, among which the tomb of the saint is built on a platform about 3 ft. high and 110 ft. from East to West and 148 ft. from North to South. The tomb has a square base (42' 2" each way), and is crowned with a somewhat heavy dome; the circumference at the roof level being 110 ft. 6 in. The interior of the tomb measures 28' 3" each way, and there are five graves, two of ladies and three of gentlemen. The grave of the saint is in the middle, and is covered with a wooden canopy. In the corners of the building are pairs of squinches built one above the other which transform the square plan of the building into an octagon and ultimately into twenty-four sides to fit the circular rim of the dome.

To the East of Ḥazrat Makhdūm Qādirī's Dargāh is a small mosque, consisting of a single hall with three arched openings. The façade of this building has beautiful plaster-work.

In the vicinity of the tombs of the Barīdī kings are several shrines which have all been surveyed during the year. The most worthy of notice among them from the religious point of view is the Dargāh of Hazrat Zain-ud-Din Kunj Nishīn which is situated in a pleasant mango grove. The saint died in 861 H. (1456 A.C.) during the reign of 'Ala'ud-Din Ahmad Shah Bahmani, and his tomb would have been erected shortly after his death, but the building seems to have been repaired extensively in recent times, and the corner minarets and the cusped arches above the doorway have a modern look.

The most interesting buildings in this group of monuments from an architectural point of view are two anonymous tombs, one of which is attributed to a barber. The dome of this building is somewhat flat, resembling the domes of the early Sultans of Delhi (Plate IV). The similarity is further confirmed by the form of the finial, which in the Deccan is rather rare and to be found only at Gulbarga on the tomb of Muḥammad Shāh, the second king of the Bahmani dynasty, which building again bears a striking resemblance to the tombs of the early kings of Delhi. The reason for this resemblance, as already explained in a previous Report, is the transportation of a large number of master-masons from Delhi during the reign of Muḥammad bin Tughluq.¹

The other tomb has a globe-shaped dome, being a miniature of the dome of the tomb of 'Alī Barīd, but in the former the orb-like effect is more pronounced because the parapet above the walls of the building is missing. This tomb is situated to the left of the Bidar Udgir Road near the 84th mile-stone from Hyderabad.

Within the town walls of Bidar also, several monuments have been surveyed, of which three deserve special mention. They are the Jāmi' Masjid, the Chaubāra, and the Takht Kirmani. The Jāmi' Masjid is a large building, and has an extensive court which was originally divided into flower-beds by paved walks, traces of which may be seen now. The court measures 144' 4" North to South and 141' 8" East to West. At the end of the court towards the West is a low platform 42 ft. deep and 144' 4" long which is used for prayer in summer. The prayer-hall itself measures 144' 4" by 65', and is divided into four aisles by rows of massive arches which are rather squat in proportion. The span of these arches is 16' 2" and height up to apex 18' 3". The arches in front of the *mihrāb* are slightly wider in span (18 ft.) on account of their forming the main approach to the pulpit. The ceiling consists of a series of vaults which are all concealed in the thickness of the roof, but above the vault covering the Imām's (Chief Priest's) place a dome of considerable size is built on the roof. The general style of the building is plain and massive, though there are a few ornamental features like the chain and pendant motifs carved between the brackets supporting the drip-stones (Plate V).

Chaubāra is a unique monument of its kind, having been built in the middle of the city whence roads emanate in four directions—towards the North, the East, the South, and West. The structure is in the form of a massive round tower

¹ Annual Report for 1335 F. (1925-26 A.C.), pp. 5-6.

tapering upwards; the circumference at the base being 180', while at the top it is 85' 7". The total height from the ground level is 72 ft. The building seems to have been utilised originally as a watch-tower for it commands a view of the country around for several miles, and being situated in the middle of the town it might have been used also as a central tribunal for the punishment of rebels or for the promulgation of Royal decrees. In style the building is Moslem, resembling the towers of the 'Idgāhs of the Baihmanī period (Plate VI).

In contrast to the grim style of the *Chaubāra*, the *Takht-i-Kirmānī* is a very pleasant building decorated with exquisite plaster-work (Plate VII). The interior of the building consists of a hall which is divided into three apartments by the insertion of pillars. In the middle a wooden throne is placed which is used during the Muḥarram for certain *Shī'a* rites. The carvings of the feet of this throne show Persian influence.

A survey of all the gateways of the Bidar town has also been made, and among them the *Faṭḥ Darwāzah* is most notable for its massiveness and strength. To an artist, however, the *Talghat Darwāzah* will appeal the most, for on its steep approach paved with small rough stone the long trains of Banjara bullocks and camels bringing grain to Bidar still remind us of the early conditions of this historic town (Plate VIII).

On the way to the Baihmanī tombs at *Āshtūr*, along the road to the left, is a large mausoleum styled the Shrine of *Ḥazrat Khalīl Ullah But-Shikan*.¹ The monument is an important landmark in the panorama of Bidar city, having been built on an eminence and displaying a special style of architecture. The general plan of the main block of the shrine is octagonal, unlike the square plan of the other tombs of Bidar (Plate IX).

To describe the monument in detail. It has a large gateway, the outer arch of which is somewhat stilted (span being 13 ft. and height to apex 21 ft.) like the contemporary arches of the Baihmanī monuments. The façade is decorated with calligraphic motifs representing the names of Allāh, Muḥammad, and 'Alī, and Quranic texts. The gateway has a passage 11 ft. wide and 42' 8" long. On either side of it are rooms for guards. The roof of the passage is vaulted, divided into three compartments by arches built across the width of the passage.

The approach beyond the gateway consists of a pavement, 57 ft. long and 12 ft. 5 in. wide. At the end of this pavement are steps towards the North, 11 in number and leading to another pavement which is 73 ft. long and 13 ft. 6 in. wide. At the end of the latter pavement there is another flight of steps (14 in number), on ascending which the visitor reaches the front court of the tomb, 57 ft. 5 in. deep. As subsequent to the building of the main tomb a number of small tombs have been built around the shrine, it is difficult to ascertain with precision the dimensions of the original court.

¹ *Khalīl Ullah* was the grandson of the saint *Ni'mat Ullah Kirmānī* for whom *Aḥmad Shāh Walī* had great regard. *Ni'mat Ullah*, though, had Shiite predilections and the presence of the Shiite *Durūd* on the ceiling of *Aḥmad Shāh Walī's* tomb shows that the king also had special reverence for the twelve Imāms.

The title *But-Shikan* (Icon-Breaker) was apparently given to *Khalīl Ullah* on account of his being the namesake of *Ḥazrat Ibrāhīm Khalīl Ullah* (Prophet Abraham).

The shrine is octagonal in plan, and has on each side a lofty arch of very fine proportion (the span being 15 ft. 11 in. and height up to apex 21 ft. 7 in.). These arches have margins of black-stone carved in exquisite style, the designs being rope-pattern, leaf-pattern, geometrical, and floral.

Above the entrance of the tomb there is a panel of black-stone bearing an inscription written in the *Ṣulṣ* style. The calligraphy is of a high order and on seeing the large size of the letters one wonders at the skill of the scribe who had designed the inscription.

The walls of the octagon are nearly 16 ft. thick, and although a dome could have been built on them, yet its absence presents a new feature among the designs of the shrines of Bidar. In the interior, however, is a small square enclosure, crowned by a dome. There are three graves in this enclosure. As the style of the inner enclosure does not match in elegance the style of the main building, the former seems to have been a later addition.

On the outer face of the building there are beautiful panels edged with black-stone. They were originally meant to be filled with tile-work, as has been done at the tomb of 'Āla'ud-Dīn Bāiḥmānī which is a contemporary building.

The parapet at the roof level of this building is, however, very poor in artistic effect, and as the building does not seem ever to have been completed, the parapet is apparently a later addition.

The shrine has a large grave-yard in which two tombs deserve special notice. One of them is built on the same level as the main shrine, and has a dome similar in form to the domes of the Lodhī tombs of Delhi. The interior of the tomb is decorated with cut-plaster work, and an inscription is carved around the base of the dome which shows that the building was erected during the reign of Maḥmūd Shāh, son of Muḥammad Shāh.

The other tomb is built on a lower level to the South of the main shrine. Its architecture is similar to that of the previous tomb, but the plaster-work is more ornate, and a border of small squares in plaster reminds one of similar motifs of the Gupta period, particularly at the caves of Ajanta. The device is simple but most effective.

In the suburb of Bidar, styled the Mangal Hāt, there are some Moslem saints' tombs, the architecture of which is very typical of the Bāiḥmānī style. The most important of these are the shrines of Shāh Abul Faiz and Shāh 'Āli. The former has an extensive enclosure, measuring 279 ft. East to West and 243 ft. North to South. The tomb itself consists of a square base (51 ft. 6 in. each way) crowned by a well-proportioned dome (Plate X). The walls are decorated with arches and the entrance has tile-work of a superior class, the designs being floral. The walls are nearly 13 ft. thick and the general style of the building is very massive. In the interior of the tomb there are three graves—in the middle, that of the saint himself who was born in 811 H. (1408 A.C.) and died in 879 H. (1474 A.C.). On the right is the grave of Sayyid Shāh Kalīm Ullāh (d. 892 H., 1486 A.C.) and on the left, that of Sayyid Shāh Abul Ḥasan (d. 903 H., 1497 A.C.). Shāh Abul Faiz's shrine is held in great reverence by the people in Hyderabad, and there is an extensive Jāgīr given by Government for the

upkeep of the tomb. Within the enclosure of this shrine are the tombs of Nizām-ul-Mulk Āṣaf Jāh's wife, 'Āshūrī Begam, and of two of his sons. The tomb of 'Āshūrī Begam has an enclosure of beautiful trellis-work.

Within the enclosure there is another vault containing the graves of some of the successors of the saints, Shāh 'Abdul Qādir Muḥammad Al-Husainī, Shāh Laṭīf Ullah, Shāh 'Atiq Ullah, Shāh 'Abdullah and Shāh Yamīn Ullah.

The shrine has a caravansarai attached to it, comprising an extensive court and a hall divided into several apartments by arches which are rather squat in proportion.

The tomb of Shāh 'Alī is situated to the South of Shāh Abul Faiz's Dargāh, and resembles the latter in architectural style. Shāh 'Alī was the great grandson of Shāh Abul Faiz, and according to the inscription, carved above the entrance of the tomb of the former, he died in 992 H. (1484 A.C.). The tomb of Shāh 'Alī is also decorated with tile-work which is, however, inferior in artistic effect to that on the tomb of Shāh Abul Faiz or to that of the Baihmanī tombs at Āshūr. The base of the tomb measures 51 ft. 10 in. square externally and 35 ft. square internally. The walls rise to a height of 40 ft., above which is a parapet rising 4 ft. higher still. The circumference of the drum of the dome at the roof level is 142 ft. 6 in. The interior of the tomb is decorated with arches and medallions showing very fine cut-plaster work. In the vault there are three graves, the middle being that of Shāh 'Alī and the two others, those of his son and grandson.

In the close vicinity of Shāh 'Alī's tomb there is another attributed to Shāh Abul Ḥasan. The latter tomb has a contemporary inscriptional tablet, but from an architectural point of view the building has no importance.

On the East of the Bidar city is a hillock which is separated from the city mound by a ravine. The hillock has a plateau of an irregular shape at its top, covering the Dulhan Darwāzah and Mangal Hāt Darwāzah in its stretch North to South. The best approach to the plateau is from the road going to the Farḥ Bāgh, the other sides of the hillock being rather steep.

The hillock is called the Ḥabshī Kot, the Fortress of Abyssinians, and there are funny tales about buried treasures which are being guarded by genii there. The Sajjādah Ṣāhib of the Dargāh of Ḥazrat Shāh Kunj Nishīn told me with great confidence that he knows of a young man who was very fond of resorting to the Kot and reciting the Holy Qur'ān at the tombs there. Suddenly he got very rich and when people asked him the source of wealth he told them not to press him on this point. But when the curiosity of the people increased and they forced him to disclose the secret of his wealth he suddenly grew insane. Another story is prevalent that the people of Bidar saw occasionally an Abyssinian of giant-size, rolling and baking cakes of enormous size on the roof of a ruined building, which, owing to the absence of a dome and a parapet, resembles an Indian *chulā* and *tawā* (a pan placed on the fire). There is no doubt that the place at one time was occupied by Abyssinians in the service of Baihmanī and Baridī kings, and as there were several revolts in which Abyssinians took active part, and afterwards they were severely punished for their misconduct, it is likely

that strange stories would have been set afloat about their fabulous wealth or atrocious characters.

The hillock has a large number of tombs, all more or less in a ruined condition. They were also covered by a thick growth of cactus which has, however, been completely cut down by the Department during the year. Among these tombs, five are built on platforms and they have square bases crowned by domes. The principal tomb has also an enclosure with arched screens on each side, measuring 100 ft. North to South and 66 ft. East to West. The tomb within this enclosure has four open arches in the style of 'Ali Barid's tomb and the cut-plaster work of its interior shows exquisite taste.

The Habshi Kot tombs present a picturesque panorama from the train when the passengers approaching Bidar are at a distance of two to three miles from it. The hillock itself commands a beautiful view. The tank of Malkapur may be seen towards the East, the group of Bahmani tombs towards the North-east, and the bastions and ramparts of the Bidar city in their grim character towards the West.

The most important measures carried out during the year relate to the Conservation cleaning and preservation of the frescoes at Ajanta. In the report for the previous year (1339 F. corresponding to 1929-30 A.C.), it was stated that the frescoes in the main-hall of Cave II had all been conserved, but those in the two chapels of the veranda were under treatment. This work has been completed during the year, and in addition to that, a large number of frescoes in Caves VI, IX, X, and XVI have been cleaned and preserved. The work was originally commenced by Italian restaurateurs. Subsequently, a great deal of scientific and artistic knowledge and experience have been employed in the preservation of the frescoes, and the result is satisfactory not only in giving the paintings a long lease of life, but also in showing them in their original beauty, so far as practicable, by a special cleaning process. For example, in Cave X, the portions of the Chhadanta Jātaka noticed by Fergusson, Burgess, and Griffiths in the seventies and eighties of the last century, and supposed to be irrevocably lost by later writers, have been resuscitated from under a thick pall of dirt, smoke, and varnish, and are now being protected with a glass frame. Among the early paintings of this cave, a new subject has been discovered which relates to a bathing scene. In this painting some women are shown enjoying a bath in a delightful pool near a large tree. The part of their bodies above the water-surface though nude is bedecked with charming strings of pearls. Their clothes are shown hanging from the branches of a tree. As the headgear of the women in this subject is similar to that found in the earlier paintings of Ajanta or in the sculptures at Sanchi, the picture apparently belongs to the 2nd century A.D.

In this Cave the detail of the Syama Jātaka, although ruthlessly destroyed by visitors in the last century who scratched their names on walls with a pen-knife or a nail, has been restored to such an extent that one can now study all the episodes of the Jātaka.

The cleaning of the Chhadanta Jātaka has also brought to light several artistic features of extraordinary beauty. For instance, the delineation of birds

and animals, the dresses of warriors and hunters, the ornaments of women and the symmetry of the nude bodies. The artist has shown the colour of the skin by an ordinary wash, but the outline in black is very firm and shows the contours of the body admirably.

In the front gallery of Cave XVI another new subject has been discovered in which Bodhisattva in the form of a large elephant is offering himself a prey to hunters. The story is painted in several episodes, in one of which we notice the Bodhisattva throwing himself down a precipice. In another the hunters have lit a fire, and are cutting huge pieces of flesh from the body of the Bodhisattva and roasting them on it.

The cleaning and preservation measures, though actually carried out by Mr. Ghulam Nabi and his two assistants, Messrs. Raziq and Osman, are conducted under the able supervision of Mr. Sayed Ahmad, the Artist-Curator of Ajanta, and much credit in respect of the discovery of the new subjects or the excellence of work is due to his personal devotion and interest.

Another important centre where conservation has been carried out on a large scale during the year is at Bidar. A sum of Rupees five thousand has been spent on the insertion of the *jālī* screens in the arches of Madrasah Maḥmūd Gāwān. The designs of the *jālī* have been copied from contemporary work in Bidar. The roof of the building also has been repaired in several places. As the Madrasah is a unique building of purely Persian style in the Deccan, it has been decided to shift the Industrial School which is now located in it to some other building, and to preserve the Madrasah as a purely archæological monument.

The Takht Maḥall enclosure has been further excavated during the year, and the operations have disclosed a hall near the inner entrance, and an octagonal room, corresponding to that in the Western wing, in the Eastern wing of the building. A great deal of levelling and cleaning work has been done in the outer court of the Maḥall, and the approach is now improved to such an extent that visitors can drive in a car right up to the entrance of the inner enclosure.

The great Audience Hall, the discovery of which was announced in the Report for the previous year, has been thoroughly conserved during the year. The walls, floor, and tile-work of this magnificent monument, which once were all in a ruinous condition, have been now so protected that they may last for a couple of centuries if not more.

As the tombs of the Barīdī kings were scattered over a large area, and there were no paths to approach them, the visitor could not see many of them. To remove this drawback, a net-work of roads, connecting all the monuments of the Barīdī dynasty and extending to nearly three miles, has been constructed during the year. The visitor can now drive with convenience in a motor to the tomb of Amir Barīd, the founder of the dynasty, which was rarely visited before, and continue his drive to the mausoleum of Khān Jahān, the last king of the dynasty, which is built on the edge of the plateau towards the North. A series of roads has also been constructed to the shrines of several saints which are situated in the vicinity of Barīdī tombs, and steps have been built

in the side of the plateau, a little beyond the so-called Barber's Tomb, to facilitate approach to the Chashma and the shrine of Hazrat Sayyid-us-Sadāt.

At Bidar another monument conserved during the year is the shrine of Hazrat Khalilullah, which is described elsewhere in this Report (*supra*, pp. 4-5). A sum of Rs. 1,037 was spent on this work during the year.

In the Bidar District a further sum of Rs. 1,284 was spent during the year on the conservation of the Bāgh-i-Husām, a monument of the Mughal style at Udgir. The inscriptions and architecture of this monument are discussed in the Report for 1338 F. (pp. 27, 32, and 33). The total expenditure on the conservation of monuments at Bidar amounted to Rs. 13,546-8-5 during the year.

The repairs to the beautiful temple at Ramappa, Warangal District, to which a reference was made in the Report for 1338 F. (1928-29 A.C.), could not be brought to completion owing to lack of funds during the year.¹ A sum of rupees six thousand was however spent during the year and the work is still in progress.

In the domain of Epigraphy the most important event is the discovery of two Asokan edicts at Kopbal in Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur's Estate. Both of them are carved on rock and according to Prof. R. L. Turner of London University, who through the good offices of Dr. L. D. Barnett, has kindly undertaken to edit them, they represent another version of the minor edicts of Asoka slightly different from those of Rupnath, Sahsaram, Bairat, Brahmigiri, Siddapura, Jatingaramesvara, and Maski. One of the newly discovered Kopbal edicts is completely legible, and the special features of this inscription have been most carefully studied by Prof. Turner in a Monograph which is to be published as No. 10 of the *Hyderabad Archaeological Series*.²

Epigraphy

At Kopbal, in addition to the two rock edicts of Asoka, a large number of Canarese and six Moslem inscriptions have been found, the majority of which are important from the historical point of view. The impressions and tracings of the Canarese inscriptions have been sent to Mr. C. R. Krishnamacharlu of the Epigraphic Survey of the Government of India, who has kindly shown his willingness to edit them for the *Hyderabad Archaeological Series* as Monograph No. 12. Among the Moslem records found at Kopbal, two belong to the reign of Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh II of Bijapur (1580-1628 A.C.), and the remaining four to the reigns of Haidar 'Alī and Tipū, of whose territories Kopbal formed an important outpost.³ These inscriptions have been studied in detail by the Director in *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1929-30, pp. 14-18.

In the Report for the year 1331 F., a reference was made to the inscriptions of Bidar which have since been published in the form of an article in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1927-28, pp. 18-38. During the year under report five more inscriptions have been found at Bidar, one of which is of very

¹ For measures which are being carried out see Report for 1338 F. (1928-29 A.C.), pp. 12-13.

² Since sending the Report to the press the Monograph No. 10 has been published.

³ For the history of Kopbal see *Journal of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society* for 1916, pp. 92-99.

great importance as fixing with certainty the date of the great mosque in the fort at Bidar. The mosque on account of its architectural style ranks high amongst the monuments of the Deccan, and as even the Mughal historian Khāfi Khān had given its date in a vague manner¹ the discovery of the inscription mentioning Muḥammad Shāh II as the builder of the mosque and the year 827 H. (1423 A.C.) as the date of its erection, are most opportune, especially at a time when the Director is engaged in compiling a history of the monuments of Bidar.

mismatics During the year under report the Department has acquired 3,735 coins, 4 of which are gold, 1,724 silver, and 2,007 copper and other metals. Among the silver coins a rupee of Aurangzeb bears the mint name Islāmnagar, which was hitherto unknown. Again, another rupee of Aurangzeb, issued from Aḥsanabād (Gulbarga), is dated 1097 H., whilst the earliest date found by Whitehead on Aurangzeb's coins of Aḥsanabād was 1098 H.

A silver coin of Shāh 'Ālam bears another new mint name, Ramchandarnagar, and a coin of Rafi'-ud-Darajāt bears his full name Abul Barakāt Shams-ud-Dīn, which is not to be found on the coins of this king known hitherto. A detailed note on the sources of acquisition and the salient features of the coins has been compiled by Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad, M.A., Curator, Hyderabad Museum, and is published in this Report as Appendix L.

It may be interesting to add that Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad, while studying the copper coins in the Cabinet of the Department, has found three issues of the Barīdī king, Amīr 'Alī Barīd. Firishta has stated in his history that Barīdī kings issued coins, but no issue of them was found by numismatists before now.

eum The scheme of the Hyderabad Museum, although sanctioned by Government in 1337 Fasli (1927-28 A.C.), could not be inaugurated in the proper sense of the term owing to the lack of a suitable building. The matter being referred to His Exalted Highness, he was graciously pleased to issue a Firman that the new building constructed in the Public Gardens for the Industrial Exhibition should be made over to the Department and that His Exalted Highness himself would inaugurate the Museum. The ceremony was performed on the 8th Urdī Bihisht (13th March, 1931), and His Exalted Highness in his gracious speech expressed the hope that this Museum in course of time will acquire the fame enjoyed by the other institutions of Hyderabad. As an earnest towards the fulfilment of this benign hope, Government were pleased to make an initial grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for the year 1340 F., and a recurring grant of Rs. 50,000 for five years, for the equipment of the Museum. The institution inaugurated under such beneficent conditions has made good progress during the year and a detailed note compiled on its working by Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad, Curator of the Museum, is published in this Report as Appendix J.

Among the exhibits acquired during the year which deserve special mention are three MSS. One of them, entitled the *Nauras Nāmāh*, was written by Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh II of Bijapur, and copied for the Royal library in beautiful Ṣulṣ

¹ *History of India* by Elliot and Dawson, Vol. VII, p. 125, and *Muntakhabu-l-Lubāb*, Vol. II, p. 452.

script by the court scribe 'Ismat Ullah. The second MS. is a collection of poems by the poet Bikhudi, written in charming *Nastā'liq* characters for the Golconda King, Sulṭān Muḥammad Qulī Shāh (A.C. 1611-1626). The third MS. is a double-rhymed poem, *Nai Namah*, by Jāmī, copied in extremely beautiful *Nastā'liq* style, by a Persian calligraphist, Muḥammad Moḥsin of Hīrat, for Burhān Nizām Shāh of Ahmad Nagar.

The publication of *Ajanta*, Vol. I, during the year was the realisation of a long-planned scheme of the Department. The book has been welcomed by scholars and lovers of art all over the world, and the highest tribute paid to the generous and enlightened policy of His Exalted Highness in this undertaking of the Department. Volume II of the book, which deals with the frescoes of Cave II, and has eighteen colour and thirty-two monochrome plates besides a number of minor illustrations and plans, is also ready for publication, and will have been issued before this Report is out.

The Department is also planning to publish an authoritative volume on the monuments of Bidar, and the material for this work, including a large number of colour drawings and photographs, has been collected during the year. The monographs on Shītab Khan and the Asokan Edicts of Kopbal being Nos. 9 and 10 of the *Hyderabad Archaeological Series* are passing through the press and will be issued shortly.

The Director in his capacity as Epigraphist to the Government of India for Moslem inscriptions has contributed two articles on the epigraphs of Kopbal and Yadgir to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1929-30. Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad, Curator, Hyderabad Museum, has also contributed a long article on the inscriptions of Udgir to the same *Journal*. In this article Mr. Ahmad has studied all the epigraphs of Udgir which cover a period of nearly two hundred and fifty years from 983 to 1219 H. (1575-1804 A.C.).

One hundred and twenty-two volumes have been acquired for the library of the Department, of which fifty-two have been purchased and the remaining seventy received as presentation copies from various institutions and Governments in exchange for the publications of the Department. A complete list of these volumes with their titles and authors' names is given in this Report as Appendix F.

Mr. M. Franswa, Photographer of the Department, took ninety-one photographs during the year, of which seventeen are colour and the rest monochrome. The colour photographs represent the frescoes of Cave II, Ajanta, and are included in the ensuing volume of *Ajanta*. A detailed list of all the photographs with their titles and sizes is given in Appendix G of this Report.

Mr. Sultan Ali Faruqi, Draughtsman of the Department, prepared two large architectural designs during the year. One of these relates to the group of monuments called the Rangin Mahall and the other to the Royal Bath. The scales of these drawings are given in Appendix H of this Report.

Khan Bahadur Mr. Sayed Ahmad, Artist-Curator of Ajanta, prepared eight full-size colour copies of the floral designs of Ajanta for the Hyderabad Residency during the year. Mr. Jalal Uddin, Artist of Ellora, made six colour copies

of the frescoes of Ellora for the Hyderabad Museum. A list of these copies is given in this Report as Appendix I.

As the reproductions of the Ajanta and Ellora frescoes will be the special feature of the Hyderabad Museum, in order to equip it with such reproductions expeditiously, Government have been pleased to sanction the employment of another artist at Ajanta on a salary of Rs. 150 per month for two years. The newly appointed Artist is Maulawi Nazir Muhammad who helped the Department in preparing the tracings of the frescoes several years ago.

Expenditure
on
conservation

The total expenditure on the conservation of monuments amounted to Rs. 38,817-13-0 (B.G. Rs. 33,272-4-6) during the year, which compared with the figure for the previous year, Rs. 28,129-2-10, shows an increase of over ten thousand. The details of the expenditure are given in Appendix D.

Expenditure
on the main-
tenance of the
Department

A sum of Rs. 63,553-4-2 (B.G. Rs. 54,474-2-5) has been spent during the year on the maintenance of the Department. This is almost on a level with the expenditure of the previous year which amounted to Rs. 64,727-11-6 (B.G. Rs. 55,480-14-5). The details of this expenditure are given in Appendix C.

In addition to the above expenditure, a sum of O.S. Rs. 12,188-10-5 (B.G. Rs. 10,447-6-7) was spent during the year on the printing of Vol. I of *Ajanta*. This however is a loan from Government, which will be paid back from the proceeds of the sale of the book.

pro-
me for
Fasli

As the Director is engaged on the compilation of volumes on Ajanta and Bidar, he will tour at these places. He may visit England to supervise personally the printing of these volumes, for the reproduction of colour plates requires intimate knowledge of the originals which the process people who have not been to India do not possess.

The Assistant Director will tour in Aurangabād, Parbhani, Bir, Nanded, Warangal, Asafabād, Gulbarga, and Bidar Districts, where a large number of monuments are to be inspected for a report to Government.

G. YAZDANI,
Director of Archæology,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

HYDERABAD-DECCAN,
20th Tir, 1341 F.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A—concl'd.

Month	Date	Place
<i>Urdī Bihisht and Khurdād</i> (April)	29th <i>Urdī</i> to 4th <i>Khurdād</i> .. (3rd to 9th)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Khurdād</i> (April)	5th to 23rd .. (10th to 28th)	Tour to Ajanta, Ellora and Daulatabād (Aurangabād district)
<i>Khurdād and Tīr</i> (April and June)	24th <i>Khurdād</i> to 29th <i>Tīr</i> .. (29th April to 4th June)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Tīr and Amurdād</i> (June)	30th <i>Tīr</i> to 6th <i>Amurdād</i> .. (5th to 12th)	Tour to Kopbal
<i>Amurdād and Mehr</i> (June and September)	7th <i>Amurdād</i> to 26th <i>Mehr</i> .. (13th June to 2nd September)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Mehr</i> (September)	27th to 29th .. (3rd to 5th)	Tour in Bidar district
<i>Mehr and Ābān</i> (September)	30th <i>Mehr</i> to 17th <i>Ābān</i> .. (6th to 23rd)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Ābān</i> (September)	18th to 21st .. (24th to 27th)	Tour in Bidar district
<i>Ābān</i> (September to October)	22nd to 30th .. (28th September to 6th October)	Duty at headquarters

Duty at headquarters	..	..	..	..	247 days.
Tour ..	..	..	..	..	70 "
Special Duty	..	..	..	..	48 "
TOTAL					.. 365 days.

APPENDIX C

*Statement of Expenditure on the Archæological Department, Hyderabad, during the year 1340 F.
(1930-31 A.C.)*

			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Salaries :—								
Director (B.G. Rs. 800—50—1,200 p.m.)	..	..	16,800	0	0			
House Rent (Rs. 100 p.m.)	..	..	1,200	0	0			
Assistant Director (Rs. 300—25—500 p.m.)	..	..	4,033	5	4			
Curator of Ajanta Caves (Rs. 500 p.m.)	..	..	6,000	0	0			
Horse allowance (Rs. 20 p.m.)	..	..	240	0	0			
Establishment	..	..	17,844	0	0			
						46,117	5	4
Travelling allowances :—								
Director (including fixed Travelling Allowance)	..	..	2,626	14	1			
Assistant Director	..	..	599	3	9			
Establishment	..	..	2,961	7	0			
						6,187	8	10
Contingencies :—								
Fixed contingencies	..	..	1,920	0	0			
Extra Contingencies { Livery of peons	..	..	272	6	0			
Purchase of books	..	..	1,000	0	0			
Printing charges	..	..	4,141	8	0			
Service Postage	..	..	130	0	0			
Furniture	..	..	176	0	0			
						7,639	14	0
Supplies and Services :—								
Purchase of Photo articles	..	..	950	0	0			
Purchase of antiquities, etc.	..	..	2,658	8	0			
						3,608	8	0
GRAND TOTAL						63,553	4	2
						(B.G. Rs.	54,474	2 5)
Printing charges of <i>Ajanta</i> , Part I						12,188	10	5
						(B.G. Rs.	10,447	6 7)

APPENDIX D—concl'd.

Locality	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure in 1340 F. (1930-31 A.C.)	Expenditure to end of 1340 F.	Remarks
	Brought forward ..	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P. 4,844 14 0	Rs. As. P. ....	....
Ghatotkach (Aurangabād District)	Maintenance of the caves	12 0 0	12 0 0	....	....
Daulatabād (Aurangabād District)	Maintenance of the Fort	....	2,067 7 0	....	....
Aurangabād District	Maintenance of the Archæological Establishment	....	528 0 0	....	....
"	Maintenance of Archæological buildings	500 0 0	230 0 0	....	....
Bidar ..	Maintenance of Archæological Establishment	636 0 0	630 4 8	....	....
"	Maintenance of Archæological buildings	2,006 0 0	2,006 0 0	....	....
Gulbarga ..	Maintenance of Haft Gumbad	100 0 0	103 0 0	....	....
"	Maintenance of Fort ..	222 0 0	221 6 0	....	....
"	Salary of watchmen ..	144 0 0	144 0 0	....	....
Nalgonda ..	Salary of watchmen, Bhongir Fort	144 0 0	144 0 0	....	....
Nanded ..	Maintenance of Qandhar Fort	200 0 0	129 0 0	....	....
Osmanabād ..	Maintenance of the caves	103 0 0	103 0 0	....	....
"	Maintenance of the Caves Establishment	....	144 0 0	....	....
Naldurg (Osmanabād District)	Maintenance of Pāni Mahall	488 0 0	488 0 0	....	....
Warangal ..	Maintenance of Thousand Pillar Temple	308 0 0	250 10 10	....	....
Palampet (Warangal District)	Maintenance of Ramappa Temple	120 0 0	99 5 4	....	....
Warangal ..	Salary of watchmen, Fort	300 0 0	235 15 11	....	....
	TOTAL ..	....	12,380 15 9		
	GRAND TOTAL ..	....	25,607 13 0 (B.G. 21,949 8 10)		

APPENDIX E

Statement showing the detail of extra expenditure incurred on the monuments at Bidar, during the year 1340 F. (1930-31 A.C.)

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Establishment at Bidar	1,560	0	0
2. Expenditure on conservation work done by the Department—Repairs to Baridi Tombs and laying out of paths leading to the tombs	2,885	1	4
3. Expenditure on conservation work done through P.W.D.—repairs to façade of Madrasa Maḥmūd Gāwān ..	2,600	0	0
4. Expenditure incurred on the fixing of railing round the tomb of Maḥmūd Gāwān	164	14	8
5. Special Repairs to the Ramappa Temple	6,000	0	0
TOTAL ..	13,210	0	0

(B.G. 11,322 13 5)

APPENDIX F

List of books acquired for the Library of the Director of Archæology, Hyderabad, during the year 1340 F. (1930-31 A.C.)

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
1971	<i>Annual Bibliography of Indian Archæology for the year 1929</i> , Kern Institute, Leyden	Presented by the Publishers
LISTS AND CATALOGUES		
1972	<i>A Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Tanjore Maharaja Sarfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library, Tanjore.</i> By P. P. S. Sastri. Vols. VII, VIII and IX	Do.
1973	<i>List of Archæological Photo Negatives of the N.-W. Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Kashmir and the Punjab (Mohammedan and British Monuments) stored in the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle (corrected up to 31st March, 1930)</i>	Presented by the Government of India
1974	<i>List of Archæological Photo Negatives of the Madras Presidency and Coorg. (S. C. Kotagiri) corrected up to 31st July, 1928</i>	Do.
ENCYCLOPÆDIAS AND DICTIONARIES		
1975	<i>The Encyclopædia of Islam</i> : Published under the patronage of the International Association of the Academies. (Nos. 42 and 43 and Fasc. N.)	Purchased
JOURNALS AND PERIODICALS		
1976	<i>The National Geographic Magazine</i> , Vols. LVIII, Nos. 3-6, LIX, Nos. 1-6 and LX, Nos. 1-2	Do.
1977	<i>The Mysore University Magazine</i> , September and December, 1930	Presented by the Mysore University
1978	<i>Antiquity</i> , a quarterly review of archæology, September, 1930. Vol. IV, Nos. 15 and 16 and Vol. V, Nos. 17-19	Purchased
1979	<i>The Indian Antiquary</i> , Vol. LIX, Parts DCCXLIV-DCCXLVII	Do.
1980	<i>Indian Antiquary, Index.</i> Vol. LIX, 1930	Do.
1981	<i>Journal of the Andhra Research Society</i> , Vol. IV, Parts 3 and 4 and Vol. V, Parts 1-3	Presented by the Publishers
1982	<i>The Maha Bodhi</i> , Journal of the Maha Bodhi Society, Vol. XXXVII, Nos. 10-12 and Vol. XXXIX, Nos. 1-9	Do.

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
1983	<i>Man in India</i> . Vol. X, Nos. 2-4 and Vol. XI, No. 1 ..	Presented by the Publishers
1984	<i>Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society</i> . Vol. XXI, Nos. 2-4 and Vol. XXII, Nos. 1-2	Do.
1985	<i>Journal of the Bombay Historical Society</i> . Vol. III, Parts 1 and 2	Purchased
1986	<i>Tarikh</i> —Studies in History and Archaeology. Edited by H. S. Shamsullah Qadri. Vol. I, Parts 3 and 4, Vol. II, Parts 5-8 and Vol. III, Part 9 (Urdu)	Presented by the Publishers
1987	<i>D'java</i> ; Tijdschrift van Het Java Instituut, 10e Jaargang (Nos. 4-6), 11e Jaargang (No. 1)	Do.
1988	—, —, <i>Klapper</i> , op den Inhoud van. 1921-30; Samengesteld onder leiding van Dr. Th. Pigeaud	Do.
1989	<i>Bulletin of the Oriental School of Studies, London Institution</i> . Vol. VI, Part 1	Do.
1990	—, —, <i>Index to Vol. V</i>	Do.
1991	<i>The Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal</i> . Vol. XXV, No. 2	Purchased
1992	<i>The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland</i> . July-October, 1930 and January-July, 1931	Do.
1993	<i>Bulletin de L'Ecole Francaise D'Extreme-Orient</i> , Tome XXIX, 1929 and Tome XXX, 1930	Presented by the Publishers
1994	<i>Le Jardin des Lettres</i> ; November, 1930-July 1931, Nos. 1-9	Do.
1995	<i>Boletin de la Real Academia de Ciencias, Bella Letras y Nobles Artes de Cordoba</i> . Ano VIII-Num 25, 1929 and Ano IX-Num 26, 1930	Do.
1996	<i>Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum</i> , Vol. II, Parts 1-3	Presented by the Madras Government
1997	<i>Karnatak Historical Review</i> , January and March, 1931 ..	Presented by the Publishers
1998	<i>Yoga Mimansa</i> . Vol. IV, No. 2	Do.
1999	<i>The Royal Academy (Illustrated)</i> , 1931	Purchased
2000	<i>Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts</i> . Vol. XXIX, Nos. 173 and 174	Presented by the Publishers
2001	<i>Indian Arts and Letters</i> . Vol. V, No. 1	Presented by the India Society, London
2002	<i>The Burlington Magazine</i> , Vol. LVIII, No. CCCXXXVIII, May, 1931	Purchased

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
2003	<i>The Gramani.</i> A monthly magazine devoted to the study of village self-government and village civics in India, Vol. I, Nos. 6-8	Presented by the Publishers
2004	<i>Journal</i> of the Department of Letters, Calcutta University, Vol. XXI	Presented by the Calcutta University
2005	<i>The Buddhist Annual of Ceylon.</i> Vol. IV, No. I ..	Presented by the Publishers
2006	<i>The Madras Law Journal</i> , Vol. 60, January, 1931 ..	Do.
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY		
2007	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Archæological Survey of India, 1926-27	Presented by the Government of India
2008	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Archæological Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad-Deccan, for 1337 F.	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
MONOGRAPHS		
2009	<i>Bushnell, D. I.</i> ; The Five Monacan Towns in Virginia. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection	Presented by the Publishers
2010	<i>Curry J. C.</i> ; Climate and Migrations. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection	Do.
2011	<i>Hertzfeld, E.</i> ; Kushano-Sassanian Coins. Memoir No. 38, A.S.I.	Presented by the Government of India
2012	<i>Krieger, H. W.</i> ; The Aborigines of the ancient Island of Hispanola. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection	Presented by the Publishers
2013	<i>Kroeber A. L.</i> ; Archæological Explorations in Peru—The Northern Coast, Part II. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago	Do.
2014	<i>Laufer, B.</i> ; Geophagy. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago	Do.
2015	<i>Spinden, H. J.</i> ; The Population of Ancient America. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection	Do.
2016	<i>Stein, Sir A.</i> ; An Archæological Tour in Waziristan and Northern Baluchistan. Memoir No. 37, A.S.I.	Presented by the Government of India
2017	———; An Archæological Tour in Upper Swat and adjacent Hill Tracts. Memoir No. 42, A.S.I.	Do.
2018	<i>Varendra Research Society</i> ; Monograph, No. 4, July, 1930 ..	Presented by the Publishers
2019	<i>Woolley, C. L.</i> ; Ur of the Chaldees: More Royal Tombs. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection	Do.

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.		
2020	<i>Aravamuthan, T. G. : South Indian Portraits in stone and metal</i>	Purchased
2021	————— ; Portrait Sculpture in South India	Do.
2022	<i>Arnold, T. W. ; Bihzad and his Paintings in Zafarnamah MS.</i>	Do.
2023	<i>Binyon, L. : A Persian Painting of the 16th Century. Emperors and Princes of the House of Timur (painted probably by Mir Sayyid Ali or Abdus Samad at Kabul about A.D. 1550)</i>	Do.
2024	<i>Binyon, L. and Wilkinson, J. V. S. ; The Book of the Persian Kings</i>	Do.
2025	<i>Clarke, C. S. : Indian Drawings; Twelve Mughal Paintings of the School of Humayun (16th Century), illustrating the Romance of Amir Hamza</i>	Do.
2026	————— ; Indian Drawings: Thirty Mughal Paintings of the School of Jahangir (17th Century) and four panels of Calligraphy in the Wantage Bequest	Do.
2027	<i>Cresswell, K. A. C. : The Evolution of the Minaret with special reference to Egypt</i>	Do.
2028	<i>French, J. C. : The Himalayan Art</i>	Do.
2029	<i>Griffith, J. : The Paintings in the Buddhist Cave Temples of Ajanta, Vols. I and II</i>	Do.
2030	<i>Gray, B. : Persian Painting</i>	Do.
2031	<i>Gosse, E. : Portraits and Sketches</i>	Do.
2032	<i>Gratz Emil, C. ; Islamic Book-binding</i>	Do.
2033	<i>Hackin, J. ; La Sculpture Indienne et Tibétaine Au Musée Guimet</i>	Do.
2034	<i>Kramrisch, S. ; The Vishnudharmottara ; A Treatise on Indian Painting and Image-making</i>	Do.
2035	<i>Magoffin and Davis : The Romance of Archæology ..</i>	Do.
2036	<i>Pozzi, J. ; Miniatures Persanes et Indo-Persanes ..</i>	Do.
2037	<i>Ross, E. D. ; Persian Art</i>	Do.
2038	<i>Tattersal, C. ; The Carpets of Persia</i>	Do.
2039	<i>Yashiro, Y. ; Sandro Botticelli. Vols. I to III ..</i>	Do.
MUSEUMS		
2040	<i>Annual Report of the Director to the Board of Trustees for the year 1929, Publication No. 271, Vol. VIII, No. 1, of the Field Museum of National History, Chicago</i>	Presented by the Publishers

APPENDIX F—contd.

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
2041	Ethnology of the Mayas of Southern and Central British Honduras. Publication No. 274, Vol. XVII, No. 2 (Anthropological Series). Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago	Presented by the Publishers
2042	Musee d'Auvers—Recueil de 200 Photographures D'apres les chefs-doeuvre de la galerie des Maitres Anciens	Do.
2043	Administration Report of the Government Museum and the Connemara Public Library, Madras, for the year 1930-31	Presented by the Government of Madras
NUMISMATICS		.
2044	Bhattachali, N. K.; Coins and Chronology of the early Sultans of Bengal	Purchased
EPIGRAPHY AND INSCRIPTIONS		
2045	<i>Epigraphia Indica</i> , Vol. XIX (Part 7) and Vol. XX (Parts 1-2)	Presented by the Government of India
2046	<i>Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica</i> , 1927-28 (2 copies)	Do.
HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND TRAVELS		
2047	Aiyangar, K. V. R.; History of Jahangir	Purchased
2048	Chand, Sh.; Malik Ambar (Urdu)	Presented by the Author
2049	Mujumdar, R. C.; Outline of Ancient Indian History and Civilization	Purchased
2050	Macdonell, A. A.; India's Past. A Survey of her Literatures, Religions, Languages, and Antiquities	Do.
2051	Nazim, Dr. M.; Life and Times of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazna	Do.
2052	Oldham, C. E. A. W.; Sidi Ali Shelebi in India, 1554-56 A.D.	Do.
2053	Qadri, S. A.; Memoirs of Chand Bibi, the Princess of Ahmadnagar (Urdu)	Do.
2054	Row, B. S. N.; A short History of Vijayanagar ..	Do.
2055	Rutter, E.; The Holy Cities of Arabia	Do.
2056	Sarkar, J.; Shivaji and his Times	Do.
2057	Smith, V. A.; The Early History of India	Do.
2058	Yazdani, G.; 'Amal-i-Sāliḥ: A complete History of Emperor Shāh Jahān. Issue No. 1510, Vol. III, Fasc. 2, 1930	Presented by Mr. G. Yazdani
GUIDES AND PLANS		
2059	Gyani, R. G.; A Guide to the Gallery of Miscellaneous Antiquities, Prince of Wales Museum, Western India	Presented by the Author

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
2060	Guide du Musée du Barde—Par A Merlin et L. Poinssot ..	Presented by the Publishers
2061	<i>Jerrold, W.</i> ; 'The Heart of London'	Purchased
	ICONOGRAPHY AND RELIGIONS	
2062	<i>Bhattachali, N. K.</i> ; Iconography of Buddhist and Brahmanical Sculptures in the Dacca Museum	Do.
2063	<i>Cowell, E. V. and Francis, H. T.</i> ; 'The Jatakas or Stories of the Buddha's former Births. Translated from the Pali by various hands. Vols. I-VI, with Index	Do.
2064	<i>Getty, A.</i> ; 'The Gods of Northern Buddhism; Their History, Iconography and Progressive Evolution through the Northern Buddhist countries	Do.
2065	<i>Oldenberg, Dr. H.</i> ; Buddha: His Life, His Doctrine, His Order	Do.
	MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE	
2066	<i>Ali, M. A.</i> ; Notes on the Wyra Project by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., H.E.H. the Nizam's Government	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
2067	<i>Ali, M. A.</i> ; Notes on the Palair Reservoir Project by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., H.E.H. the Nizam's Government	Do.
2068	<i>Ali, M. A.</i> ; Notes of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., on the Nizam Sagar Project for the utilization of the waters of the Manjra River	Do.
2069	<i>Bacon, T.</i> ; 'The Oriental Annual, 1840, containing a series of Tales, Legends and Historical Romances	Purchased
2070	<i>Horner, I. P.</i> ; Women under Primitive Buddhism ..	Do.
2071	<i>Keith, Sir A.</i> ; New Discoveries relating to the Antiquity of Man	Do.
2072	<i>Wilder, H. H.</i> ; Man's Prehistoric Past	Do.
2073	<i>Selections from the Peshwa Daftar</i> ; 1. Letters and Despatches relating to the Battle of Udgir, 1760	Do.
Do.	<i>Selections from the Peshwa Daftar</i> ; 2. Letters and Despatches relating to the Battle of Panipat, 1747-1761	Do.
2074	<i>Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club. Part I, IV</i>	Presented by the Publishers
2075	<i>The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act</i> relating to objects of Archaeological interest in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions (Urdu)	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
	MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS	
2076	Annual Administration Report of H.E.H. the Nizam's Court of Wards Department for 1338 F.	Do.

APPENDIX F—concl'd.

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
2077	<i>Report on the Administration of the Jails of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for 1337 and 38 F.</i>	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
2078	<i>Report on the Public Instruction in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1337 F.</i>	Do.
2079	<i>Report by the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, on the Nizam Sagar Project</i>	Do.
2080	<i>Completion Report of the Mahbubnagar Extension Project ..</i>	Do.
2081	<i>Report of the Revenue Forecast on the Nizam Sagar Project, for 1332 F.</i>	Do.
2082	<i>Progress Report of the Hyderabad City Improvement Board for ten years (1327 to 1336 F.)</i>	Do.
2083	<i>Report on the Administration of the Abkari Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for 1338 and 39 F.</i>	Do.
2084	<i>Report on the Administration of the Department of Statistics, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for 1338 F.</i>	Do.
2085	<i>Annual Report of the Co-operative Societies, H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1338 and 39 F.</i>	Do.
2086	<i>Administration Report of the Hyderabad City Drainage Works for 1339 F.</i>	Do.
2087	<i>Report on the Vegetable Oil Industry of Hyderabad State ..</i>	Do.
2088	<i>Report of the Hyderabad Banking Enquiry</i>	Do.
2089	<i>Report on the Administration of District Police of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for 1338 F.</i>	Do.
2090	<i>Administration Report of the Customs Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for 1339 F.</i>	Do.
2091	<i>Report of the Indian Statutory Commission, Vol. II (Recommendations), May, 1930</i>	Do.
2092	<i>Annual Report of the Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi, for 1929-30</i>	Presented by the Varendra Research Society
FOLKLORE		
2093	<i>Vogel, J. Ph.; Indian Serpent Lore</i>	Purchased

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
1044	Ajanta : Cave II ..	Indra, Sachi and Yaksas : at the extreme corner of the wall, right of the door	10" x 8"
1045	"	Birth of the Buddha : Maya holding the branch of the Sal Tree : interior, left aisle	"
1046	" ..	Palace Scene : The parents of the Buddha ..	"
1047	" ..	Ceiling of the shrine	"
1048	" ..	Buddhas : on the right wall of the shrine ..	"
1049	" ..	Three female figures from the group on the left wall of the chapel to the right of the antechamber	"
1050	" ..	Vidhura Pandita Jātaka : Chess-Board scene ..	"
1051	" ..	Elephants and horses : march of an army ..	"
1052	" ..	Court scene : Vidhura Pandita and other ministers : continuation of No. 1050, Top	"
1053	" ..	Raja and the Naga chiefs : continuation of No. 1052, Top	"
1054	" ..	Rani in the swing	"
1055	" ..	Naga princes and ladies : Court scene ..	"
1056	" ..	Ship-wreck	"
1057	" ..	Raja with the drawn sword and the kneeling lady	"
1058	" ..	Verandah ceiling : 1/4th of the central panel ..	"
1059	" ..	Snake-charmer and lotus panel, etc. ..	"
MONOCHROME			
1060	" ..	Verandah : Wall	"
1061	" ..	" Ceiling	"
1062	" ..	Fat <i>Gana</i>	"
1063	" ..	Two male figures with small beards	"
1064-68	" ..	Scenes in the right chapel	"
1069-76	" ..	Six inscriptions and two scenes on the back and right walls of the left chapel	"
1077-79	" ..	Haṃsa Jātaka : left wall of the front gallery ..	"
1080-82	" ..	Three scenes from the Birth of the Buddha ..	"
1083	" ..	Inscriptions and figures with lotus flower above the cell-door	"

APPENDIX G—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
1084-85	Ajanta : Cave II ..	Female figures on pilaster between front gallery and right corridor	10" × 8"
1086-87	„ ..	Scenes on the right and left of the left chapel ..	„
1088	„ ..	Bodhisattva : left of the antechamber ..	„
1089	„ ..	Inscription	„
1090	„ ..	Buddhas in the antechamber ..	„
1091	„ ..	Inscription in the antechamber ..	„
1092	„ ..	Buddhas on left wall of shrine ..	„
1093	„ ..	Bodhisattvas on either side of the door (interior of the shrine)	„
1094-97	„ ..	Small Naga figures, etc., on pillars in front of antechamber	„
1098	„ ..	<i>Purna Avadana</i> , Musician girls ..	„
1099-1100	„ ..	„ „ two other episodes ..	„
1101	„ ..	Horse-rider and the lady in the swing ..	„
1102-3	„ ..	Scenes on either side of the cell-door in front gallery	„
1104	„ ..	Pair of Naga figures	„
1105	„ ..	Flying figure : ceiling, front aisle near <i>Haṃsa Jātaka</i>	„
1106	„ ..	Dancing <i>Gana</i> on pillar of hall ..	„
ARCHITECTURAL			
1107-11	„ ..	Verandah, pillar, façade of right chapel, interior of hall, and diagonal view of corridor in front of antechamber	„

APPENDIX H

List of Architectural Drawings prepared during the year 1340 F. (1930-31 A.C.)

Serial No.	Locality	Title	Scale
51	Bidar Fort ..	Ground plan of Bath	8'=1"
52	„ ..	Ground plan of Rangin Mahall	8'=1"

APPENDIX I

List of Drawings prepared by Mr. Muhammad Jalaluddin, Artist, Ellora Caves, during the year 1340 F.

Serial No.	Subject	Place
1	A panel from the eastern gallery of the Indra Sabha ..	Ellora
2 & 3	Two panels from the eastern gallery of the Indra Sabha ..	„
4	Siva from the ceiling of the Indra Sabha, porch ..	„
5	A panel from the ceiling of the Kailasa	„
6	A panel from the Indra Sabha	„
7	A panel from the ceiling of the Kailasa	„
8	A panel with border design from the ceiling of the Kailasa ..	„

APPENDIX J

Museum

Note on the working of the Hyderabad

BY K. M. AHMED, M.A.

issue a Firman on 25th Jumadi I,

Building—His Exalted Highness the Nizam was pleased to issue a Firman for the use of the Museum.

1349 H., granting the whole of the Exhibition building exclusive

eased to issue a Firman on 14th

Opening Ceremony—His Exalted Highness was further pleased by H.E.H. himself on the 22nd Shawwāl 1349 H. to the effect that the Museum was to be opened. An address was presented to H.E.H. The ceremony was performed in a semi-official manner. H.E.H. was so much pleased by the Department in a casket which was graciously accepted and kindly ordered that it should be framed and hung in the Museum.

TEXT OF THE ROYAL NOTE

باسمہ تعالیٰ

آج مجھے حیدر آباد میوزیم کے افتتاح کرنے سے مسرت حاصل ہوئی اور مجھے امید ہے کہ آئندہ یہ ترقی کرتا جائیگا مگر زمانے کے ساتھ ساتھ اور آخر میں حیدر آباد کے دوسرے مشہور تاریخی اشیاء میں اسکا شمار ہوگا۔

اسکی یادگار میں میں اپنی painting دینے والا ہوں اسے سوا ایک قدیم وضع کی گھڑیاں بھی جو ہمیشہ نیک ساعت بتاتی رہیگی

*

آصف سابع

شوال سنہ ۱۴۹ ہجری

APPENDIX J—(contd.)

TRANSLATION

In the name of the Almighty.

I was pleased by opening the Hyderabad Museum to-day, and I hope that it will progress along with time and will be reckoned as one of the renowned and historic institutions of Hyderabad.

In commemoration of this I shall give a painting of mine and an old model clock which will always be pointing auspicious hours.

22nd Shawal, 49 H.

Asaf VII

Acquisition of Exhibits

It was a year full of harvest so far as the acquisition of exhibits was concerned for the museum. H.E.H. himself was pleased to send an Egyptian mummy to the museum which was presented to him by Nawab Nazir Nawaz Jung Bahadur.

Epigraphy

Eleven inscriptions that were not *in situ* and were neglected have been removed to the museum. They consist of two pre-Muslim inscriptions from Patacheru, six Canarese, one Baihmani, one 'Ādil Shāhī and one Mughal from Gulbargah. The Baihmani record belongs to the reign of Ḥasan Gangū, the founder of the dynasty. The 'Ādil Shāhī inscription originally belonged to Raichur. Nine of these inscriptions have been fixed on pedestals in the Epigraphical Gallery of the museum.

Manuscripts

Some manuscripts acquired during the year under report deserve special mention. A copy of *Naurasnama* composed by Ibrahim 'Ādil Shāh of Bijapur bears the following endorsement at its end.

TEXT

حسب الامر حضرت شاه عالم پناه خلد الله ملكه عجل الله باسكتمال رسيد بيد الفقير عصمت الله *

TRANSLATION

Under the orders of His Majesty the king, the refuge of the world (Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh) may his kingdom be perpetuated, this (book) was completed in a hurry, at the hands of Faqīr 'Iṣmatullāh.

The book represents *Thulth* and *Naskh* scripts of a high order. The paper is of a superior quality and the heading and the name of the king are written in gold.

Another manuscript, i.e. *Diwanī Be Khudī* was written in 1024 A.H. by Ni'matullāh in elegant *Nastā'liq* at Hyderabad for the library of Sultān Muḥammad Quṭb Shāh of Golconda. A third manuscript *Nai Nāmā* of Mullā Jāmī written by Muḥammad Muḥsin Hirawī is in extremely beautiful *Nastā'liq*. It bears the seal of Burhān Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar and the following endorsement:—

TEXT

برهان نظام شاه ظل اله

(۱) هذا الكتاب نى نامه من كتابخانه حضرت جلالة الساطنة [

(۲) خليفة الله بابت هديه مرزا قمرالدين

(۳) شهر ذوالحجج سنة ۱۰۳۴ مرقوم گشته

TRANSLATION

Burhan Nizām Shāh

1. This manuscript *Nai Nāmā* belonging to the library of (His Majesty).
2. The Khalif of God. It was presented by Mirza Qamaruddin.
3. Dated Dhul Hajjāh 1034 A.H.

The margins of this book have got beautiful designs of *shikargāh* work in gold. A fourth manuscript, *Durāid Mustaghāth* represents very good *Naskh* script. It has beautiful designs in gold on its margins. Besides a copy of *Shāhnāma* containing about fifty-five paintings of *Siyāh Qalam* in Persian style has been acquired. The covers of the book have got a highly artistic lacquer work illuminated with miniatures in Persian style.

Five manuscript copies of the *Qur'ān Shārif* have been removed from Bibi ka Maqbara, the tomb of Aurangzeb's wife, Aurangabād. One of them has been written by Muḥammad Salih, the court calligrapher of Shāh Jahān. It is most likely that one of the remaining copies might have been written by Aurangzeb himself.

A copy of Maulāna Rām's *Maṭnawā* written in beautiful *Nasta'liq* by the famous calligrapher 'Imād's grandson was also purchased during this year. The script and paper of the book is of a very superior quality. Facsimile copies of the book are being reproduced.

Arms and weapons—Arms and weapons of different kinds and workmanship were acquired. Some of them are of a very high quality and have got a very fine gold and silver work on them. A Persian sword has got '*Chaman-bandī ka jāwar*' over it. A set of breastplates and some sword handles have got green gold inlaid on them. Handles of some of them are of jade. A sword has got the name Chīn Qalīj Khān Bahādur inscribed over it. Two neglected cannons were removed from Bidar. One has got an alloy of gold inlaid over it in fine designs. The other, from the inscription over it, appears to have been manufactured by the French.

Sculptures—Nine neglected pieces of sculptures were removed to the museum. Three of these are from Patancheru and consist of a colossal Jaina figure measuring $10\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$. Six of them are from Town Hall, Gulbarga. They also consist of a very good Jaina figure. The Jaina figures have been installed on pedestals in the Jaina gallery. Three sculptures, besides these, have been presented by Mr. Lalit Mohan Mukerjee, Professor, Osmania Engineering College, Hyderabad.

Old China—Some very good pieces of old China have been purchased and a collection of 132 pieces has been removed from Bibi ka Maqbarā, Aurangabād. A few pieces of enamelled work were also acquired among which a pair of *sailābcht* and *aftāba* which is intact deserves particular mention.

Paintings—Some very good miniatures were purchased among which a court scene deserves special mention. Copies of Ajanta Frescoes prepared by Lady Herringham and a portrait of Napoleon have also been acquired. Arrangements have been made to prepare some more copies of the Ajanta Frescoes for the Museum.

Bidri Ware—Bidri exhibits of different denomination were acquired for the museum. A fine collection of Mr. S. M. Mehdi consisting of about 272 pieces of various sizes has been purchased for the museum. These exhibits represent *zar nishān*, *tah nishān*, *tār kashī* and *mahtābi* work.

Miscellaneous—A Firman of Aurangzeb and a beautiful scent bottle with a chain carved in one piece of jade have also been acquired.

APPENDIX K

List of Exhibits acquired for the Hyderabad Museum, during the year 1340 F. (1930-31 A.C.)

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
1	Old Sword	Purchased
2	Bidri Farshī	Do.
3	Qarol	Do.
4	Bidri Spittoon	Do.
5-13	Indian paintings	Do.
14	Diwān-i-Hāfiz (Illustrated manuscript)	Do.
15	Bhagwadgīta (Manuscript in Gurumukhī language, illustrated)	Do.
16	Bidri Spittoon	Do.
17	Bidri Box	Do.
18	Bidri Huqqā	Do.
19	Bidri Ābkhōrā	Do.
20	Khanjar	Do.
21	Bidri Ābkhōrā	Do.
22	A Manuscript	Do.
23	Bidri Ābkhōrā with plate	Do.
24	Bidri Pāndān with tray	Do.
25	Bidri fish-shaped tray	Do.
26-27	Bidri Cup with cover	Do.
28	Bidri Box	Do.
29	Bidri Ābkhōrā with cover	Do.
30	Bidri Box	Do.
31	Bidri Candle-stand	Do.
32-39	Bidri Huqqās	Do.
40	Flexible brass fish	Do.
41	Paper pulp vase	Do.
42	Marble figure of the Buddha	Do.
43-45	Bidri Huqqās	Do.
46-47	Bidri Trays	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
48	Bidri Candle-stand	Purchased
49	Bidri Spittoon	Do.
50	Bidri Spittoon	Do.
51	Bidri Satak Huqqā	Do.
52-53	Qur'ān Sharif (Manuscript)	Do.
54	Qalamdān	Do.
55-56	Enamelled boxes	Do.
57	Rahil, wooden folding bookstand	Do.
58-60	Bidri Spittoons	Do.
61	Spittoon, brass inlaid work	Do.
62	Bidri Şurāhi	Do.
63-64	Bidri Gurguris	Do.
65-66	Bidri Boxes	Do.
67	Bidri Changer	Do.
68-69	Bidri Pāndāns	Do.
70	Bidri fish-shaped box	Do.
71	Bidri Tray with three boxes	Do.
72	Bidri Pāndān	Do.
73	Gulābpāsh	Do.
74-75	Bidri Satak Huqqas	Do.
76	Bidri Kali Huqqā	Do.
77	Bidri Huqqā	Do.
78-107	Old Arrows	Do.
108-109	Bows	Do.
110	'Abbāsī Sword	Do.
111	Khanjar	Do.
112	Churā	Do.
113	Qama'	Do.
114-115	A pair of stirrups	Do.
116-117	Khanjars	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description				How acquired
118	Bidri Pāndān	..	..	..	Purchased
119-122	Bidri Spittoons	..	..	..	Do.
123	Bidri Huqqā	..	..	..	Do.
124-125	Enamelled Sailābchi and Āftāba	..	..	..	Do.
126-128	Bidri Vases	..	..	..	Do.
129	Copper Tray	..	..	..	Do.
130	Khanjar with jade handle	..	..	..	Do.
131-132	Old China plates (Mushqābs)	..	..	..	Do.
133	Qalamdān	..	..	..	Do.
134-135	Zirah Bakhtar	..	..	..	Do.
136	Zirah	..	..	..	Do.
137	Steel Helmet	..	..	..	Do.
138-139	A pair of steel Dastānās	..	..	..	Do.
140	Sailāpā (Sword)	..	..	..	Do.
141	An embroidered old Sherwānī	..	..	..	Do.
142	An old Curtain	..	..	..	Do.
143-144	Katārs	..	..	..	Do.
145	Peshqabz	..	..	..	Do.
146	Katār	..	..	..	Do.
147-148	Khanjars	..	..	..	Do.
149	'Abbāsī	..	..	..	Do.
150	Qama'	..	..	..	Do.
151	Qur'ān Sharīf (Manuscript)	..	..	..	Do.
152	Old sword ('Amali Muḥammad Mişri)	..	..	..	Do.
153-155	Old Swords	..	..	..	Do.
156-157	Old China vases	..	..	..	Do.
158	Ghorī Plate	..	..	..	Do.
159	Old China Chīlam	..	..	..	Do.
160	Bidri Khāṣdān	..	..	..	Do.
161	Qama'	..	..	..	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
162	Patā	Purchased
163-164	Wooden folding screens	Do.
165-174	Indian paintings	Do.
175	Qur'ān Sharif	Do.
176	Qit'a (Manuscript)	Do.
177	Bayāz (Manuscript)	Do.
178-179	Bidri Huqqās	Do.
180	Ghorī Plate	Do.
181-182	Qabzās with gold work	Do.
183-184	Old Swords	Do.
185-186	'Abbāsīs (Swords)	Do.
187	Khanjar with jade handle	Do.
188	Steel Shield	Do.
189	Sailāpā (Sword)	Do.
190	Qur'ān Sharif	Do.
191	Chhurā	Do.
192-194	Indian Paintings	Do.
195-196	'Abbāsīs (Swords)	Do.
197	Shāh Nāmā (Illustrated Manuscript)	Do.
198	Palm-leaf Book	Do.
199-200	Shields	Do.
201	Palm-leaf Book	Do.
202-203	Large Shields	Do.
204	'Abbāsī (Sword)	Do.
205-210	Large Shields	Do.
211	Qarol	Do.
212	A Jaina Image	Removed from Patancheru
213	Granite stone lintel	Do.
214	A piece of Sculpture with two elephants	Do.
215	Inscriptional Tablet	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
216	Stone Pillar with Inscription	Removed from Patancheru
217	<u>Shāh</u> Nāmā (Manuscript, illustrated)	Purchased
218-219	Enamelled Sailābchi and Āftāba	Do.
220-221	Ḥuqqā pipes	Do.
222	Bidri Gurguṛī	Do.
223	Bidri Kalī Ḥuqqā	Do.
224	Nai Nāmā	Do.
225-226	Enamelled Sailābchi and Āftāba	Do.
227	Enamelled Sailābchi	Do.
228	Peshqabz	Do.
229-230	Qarols	Do.
231-232	Bidri Candle-stands	Do.
233	Bayāz (Manuscript)	Do.
234-235	A pair of Binding covers	Do.
236-238	Bidri Ḥuqqās	Do.
239	Peshqabz Parī Tūṭī	Do.
240	” ”	Do.
241	Qarol	Do.
242	<u>Khanjar</u> (Egyptian)	Do.
243	Peshqabz Parī Tūṭī	Do.
244	Katār	Do.
245-247	Bidri Ḥuqqās	Do.
248-249	Katārs	Do.
250	Dhārāshāhī Teghā	Do.
251	<u>Khanjar</u>	Do.
252	Mathnawī Maulānā Rūm	Do.
253	Diwān-i-Be- <u>Khudī</u>	Do.
254	Katār	Do.
255	Bānk	Do.
256	<u>Khanjar</u>	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
257	Jambia	Purchased
258-259	Qarols	Do.
260	Khanjar (Pari Tūfi)	Do.
261	Qam'ā	Do.
262-265	Steel Breastplates	Do.
266	Helmet	Do.
267-268	A pair of Dastānās	Do.
269	Sailāpā (Sword)	Do.
270	'Abbāsī (Sword)	Do.
271	Peshqabz	Do.
272	Nauras Nāmā (Manuscript)	Do.
273	Durūd-i-Muth̄taḡhāth	Do.
274	'Abbāsī (Sword)	Do.
275	A book on Fiqha Hidayā (Manuscript)	Do.
276	Malfūz Sheikh 'Abdul Qādir Jilānī (Manuscript)	Do.
277	Qas̄idā Ghauthiā (Manuscript)	Do.
278	Painting of Shāh Mirān	Do.
279-280	Qitās (Manuscript)	Do.
281	Khāndā	Do.
282	'Abbāsī (Sword)	Do.
283	Khanjar with Shikārgāh work	Do.
284	Bidri Chāughān	Do.
285-286	Dastānās	Do.
287	Chhuri Pari Tūfi	Do.
288	Katār	Do.
289	Indian painting (Court scene)	Do.
290	Bidri Şurāhi	Do.
291	Bidri cup with lid and tray	Do.
292	Bidri Huqqā, Mahtābi work	Do.
293	Bidri Huqqā, Gulkāri work	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
294	Farhād and <u>Shīrīn</u> (Illustrated Manuscript) ..	Purchased
295	Qarol	Do.
296	Martabān (Porcelain vase) ..	Do.
297	Old Sword	Do.
298	Katār	Do.
299	Katār, gold work on handle ..	Do.
300	Sword	Do.
301	Bidri Box	Do.
302	Bidri <u>Ṣurāhī</u>	Do.
303	Bidri Cup	Do.
304	‘Abbāsī (Sword)	Do.
305	Qabzā with gold work	Do.
306	An Illustrated Manuscript	Do.
307-308	Old Guns	Removed from Muḥam- madābād-Bidar
309	A small enamelled box	Purchased
310-312	Images carved in stone	Presented
313	Surah-i-Muzammil (Manuscript) ..	Purchased
314	Dancing figure (Copper image) ..	Do.
315	Lion God (Copper image)	Do.
316	Brass Lota	Do.
317	Copper Lota	Do.
318	Lamp (Lotus design)	Do.
319	Old Sword	Do.
320	Qabzā with gold work	Do.
321	Kotī	Do.
322	Qabzā with gold work	Do.
323	Kotī	Do.
324	Katār, Zar-Nishān work	Do.
325	Old China pot	Do.
326-327	Brass Candle-stands	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description					How acquired
328	Indian Painting	..	..	..	..	Purchased
329	Steel Helmet	..	..	..	..	Do.
330	Old Gun ..	..	..	..	..	Do.
331	Bidri Sailābchi	..	..	..	..	Do.
332	Bidri Spittoon	..	..	..	..	Do.
333	Patā ..	..	..	..	..	Do.
334-338	Chhuris ..	..	..	..	..	Do.
339	Ghori plate	..	..	..	..	Do.
340	Sandalwood Box	..	..	..	..	Do.
341	Enamelled Box	..	..	..	..	Do.
342	'Abbāsi (Sword)	..	..	..	..	Do.
343	Chhuri ..	..	..	..	..	Do.
344	Katār ..	..	..	..	..	Do.
345	Khanjar Ishāni	..	..	..	..	Do.
346	Phari Shield	..	..	..	..	Do.
347	Katār ..	..	..	..	..	Do.
348	Blade of a sword	..	..	..	..	Do.
349	Qabzā with gold work on handle	..	..	..	..	Do.
350-351	A pair of blue China Martabāns ..	..	..	..	..	Do.
352	Qalamdān with ivory and mother-of-pearl work	..	..	..	..	Do.
353	Bidri Huqqā ..	..	..	..	..	Do.
354	'Alamgir's Farmān ..	..	..	..	..	Do.
355	Sword, Chamanbandī work	..	..	..	..	Do.
356	Sailāpā (Sword)	..	..	..	..	Do.
357	Ghaddārā ..	..	..	..	..	Do.
358	Chhurā ..	..	..	..	..	Do.
359	Bidri Tray and Box	..	..	..	..	Do.
360	Bidri Huqqā ..	..	..	..	..	Do.
361	Bidri Kali Huqqā ..	..	..	..	..	Do.
362	Bidri Huqqā with floral design	..	..	..	..	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
363	Bidri Huqqā with couplet inscribed	Purchased
364	Katār with gold work on handle	Do.
365	Bidri Huqqā	Do.
366	'Abbāsī (Sword) with handle, <i>shikārgāh</i> work ..	Do.
367	'Abbāsī (Sword)— <i>Tah-Nishān</i> work	Do.
368	Khanjar with jade handle	Do.
369-370	A pair of blue China jugs	Do.
371	Ghorī plate	Do.
372	Jade Scent bottle	Do.
373-374	Bidri Spittoons	Do.
375	Enamelled Plate	Do.
376-377	Indian paintings	Do.
378	Jaina figure with the hood of a snake	Removed from the Town Hall, Gulbarga
379	Figure of a god in dancing pose	Do.
380	Figure of a dog	Do.
381	A small Elephant	Do.
382	Two Elephants	Do.
383	A broken <i>Nandī</i>	Do.
384	A Chaturmukhi pillar profusely carved and bearing the figure of Varāha on one side	Do.
385	An Inscription of Ḥasan Gangū Bālmānī, dated 754 A.H.	Do.
386	An Inscription of Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh, dated 1018 A.H. (This Inscription originally belonged to Raichur)	Do.
387	An Inscription of Aurangzeb, dated 1105	Do.
388-394	Six Canarese inscriptional tablets	Do.
395	Qur'ān Sharīf (Manuscript)	Purchased
396	Bidri Huqqā	Do.
397	Bidri Spittoon	Do.
398-402	Copper Images	Do.
403	Sakta Yantra on a copperplate	Do.
404	Ghorī plate	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
405	Dushnā Irānī, <i>sohankāri</i>	Purchased
406	Sailāpā (Sword)	Do.
407	A set of twelve Hyderabad-Deccan Views	Do.
408	Katār with <i>Tah-Nishān</i> work in gold on handle	Do.
409	Ghorī Plate with the figure of a dragon	Do.
410	Ghorī Plate (Crackle-ware)	Do.
411	Egyptian Mummy	Presented
412-537	Old China plates of various sizes and designs	Removed from Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Aurangabād
538-543	Old China Cups	Do.
544-548	Qur'ān Sharīf	Do.
549	Portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte	Purchased
550-592	Bidri Huqqās of different designs and workmanship	Do.
593	Bidri Tray	Do.
594-603	Bidri Huqqās	Do.
604-625	Bidri Huqqās of various kinds	Do.
626-628	Bidri Candle-stands	Do.
629	Bidri mouth-piece of a Huqqā	Do.
630-634	Bidri Huqqās	Do.
635-642	Bidri Candle-stands	Do.
643	Bidri Huqqā	Do.
644-672	Bidri Trays of various sizes	Do.
673	Bidri Box	Do.
674	Bidri Muqābā	Do.
675	Bidri Pāndān	Do.
676	Bidri Changerdān	Do.
677	Bidri Pāndān	Do.
678	Bidri Muqābā	Do.
679	Bidri Box	Do.
680-682	Bidri Boxes	Do.
683	Bidri Chunādān	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
684-692	Bidrī boxes of various sizes	Purchased
693	Bidrī Tray	Do.
694-697	Bidrī boxes of various sizes	Do.
698	Bidrī <u>Ṣurāḥī</u>	Do.
699	Bidrī Spittoon	Do.
700	Bidrī Tray	Do.
701	Bidrī <u>Ṣurāḥī</u>	Do.
702	Bidrī Water-cup with tray	Do.
703	Bidrī Cup with lid	Do.
704	Bidrī <u>Chilam</u>	Do.
705	Bidrī lid of a water-cup	Do.
706-707	Bidrī legs of a cot	Do.
708-709	Bidrī <u>Mīrfarsh</u>	Do.
710-711	Bidrī legs of a cot	Do.
712-713	Bidrī <u>Mīrfarsh</u>	Do.
714-715	Bidrī legs of a cot	Do.
716-718	Bidrī boxes	Do.
719	Bidrī tray with small boxes	Do.
720	Bidrī lid of a water-cup	Do.
721	Bidrī fish-shaped box	Do.
722-724	Bidrī boxes	Do.
725	Bidrī tray with three boxes	Do.
726	Bidrī boxes	Do.
727	Bidrī lid of a water-cup	Do.
728	Bidrī box	Do.
729	Bidrī mango-shaped box	Do.
730	Bidrī fish-shaped box with tray	Do.
731	Bidrī tray with glass scent-bottle	Do.
732	Bidrī Box	Do.
733	Bidrī Box without lid	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
734	Bidri Box	Purchased
735	Bidri lid of a Muqābā	Do.
736-739	Bidri Boxes	Do.
740	Bidri lid of a cup	Do.
741	Bidri Box	Do.
742	Bidri Khāsdān with tray	Do.
743	Bidri Box	Do.
744	Bidri legs of a small wooden cot	Do.
745-749	Bidri Āftābās	Do.
750	Bidri Spittoon	Do.
751	Bidri Badhnā	Do.
752	Bidri Spittoon	Do.
753	Bidri Āftābā	Do.
754	Bidri spittoon, upper part only	Do.
755	Bidri Spittoon	Do.
756-760	Bidri Aftābās	Do.
761	Bidri Spittoon	Do.
762	Bidri Badhnā	Do.
763	Bidri Āftābā	Do.
764	Bidri Sailābchī	Do.
765	Bidri Āftābā	Do.
766-767	Bidri Sailābchī and Āftābā	Do.
768-769	Bidri Spittoons	Do.
770-780	Bidri Sailābchīs	Do.
781-792	Bidri Ṣurāḥīs	Do.
793-794	Bidri Ābkhōrās	Do.
795	Bidri Tumbler	Do.
796	Bidri Jamb	Do.
797-801	Bidri Tumblers	Do.
802	Bidri Jamb	Do.

APPENDIX K—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
803	Bidri Tumbler	Purchased
804-806	Bidri Ābkhorās	Do.
807-809	Bidri Water-cups	Do.
810	Bidri Tumbler with tray	Do.
811	Bidri Water-cup with tray	Do.
812	Bidri Water-cup	Do.
813	Bidri Water-cup with tray	Do.
814	Bidri Ābkhorā	Do.
815-817	Bidri Water-cups with trays	Do.
818	Bidri Water-cup	Do.
819-820	Bidri Water-cups	Do.
821-824	Bidri Ābkhorās	Do.
825	Bidri Water-jug	Do.
826-828	Bidri Ābkhorās	Do.
829-845	Bidri Spittoons of various sizes	Do.
846	Bidri Qalamdān	Do.
847	Bidri Bhujālī	Do.
848-851	Bidri Candle-stands	Do.
852	Silsaltū-dh-Dhahab (Illustrated Manuscript)	Do.
853	Māthir-i-Jahāngīrī (Manuscript)	Do.
854	A set of twelve Qit'as	Do.
855	Diwān Hazrat Shāh 'Alī Jio (Manuscript)	Do.
856	Bidri Spittoon	Do.
857-889	Copies of Ajanta Frescoes by Lady Herringham	Acquired from the India Society, London

APPENDIX I.

Note on the Coins in the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum

BY K. M. AHMAD, M.A.

The total number of coins received during the year 1340 F. is 3,735. Of these ten have been presented and the rest have been received as treasure trove. They represent all the metals. Of the four gold coins one is struck in the name of Ghiyāthuddin Tughluq (720-725 A.H.). 1,724 coins are of silver, 2,002 of copper and five of alloy. The silver coins represent Mughal issues, which form the majority, the Chalukya and eleven foreign coins. The copper coins represent Bahmani, Qutbshāhi, 'Ālamgirī, and other South Indian States.

Two silver coins of Aurangzeb deserve special mention. One of them issued from Islamnagar, a place not identified as yet, adds a new name to the list of Mughal mints. The other coin dated 1097 H. bears the mint name Ahsanābād (Gulbarga). The following quotation from R. B. Whitehead's Introduction to the *Punjab Museum Catalogue* will show that this coin is interesting for one reason and perplexing for another:—

'It (Gulbarga) was taken by Prince Aurangzeb in 1067 A.H., but was not effectually occupied by the Mughals till 1098 A.H. Coin No. 1829 (Correct No. of coin is 1828) dated 1098 A.H., 31 R.Y. is of the first issues of the mint under the name Gulbarga I found Gulbarga Muhr of dates from 1098 A.H., 31 R. to 1111 A.H., 44 R. From 1115 A.H. to the end of the reign, the Bahmani name of the town was revived on both gold and silver coins.'

The above quotation maintains that coins were struck by Aurangzeb at Gulbarga for the first time in 1098 A.H. But a solitary *muhr* which is in the Hyderabad Museum and which has been published in the *Report* of H.E.H. the Nizam's Archaeological Department for the year 1921-24 A.D., has established that coins were struck by Aurangzeb at Gulbarga as early as 1096 A.H. The coin in question fills up the intermediary missing year 1097 A.H. But at the same time it is extremely puzzling as being the only coin dated 1096 A.H. which bears the name of the town as Ahsanābād. The coins dated 1098 A.H. and succeeding years up to 1111 A.H., all struck at Gulbarga, bear the name of the town as Gulbarga.

In cataloguing the coins received during the former years the following two unique coins have been discovered:—

1. Coin of Shah 'Ālam II from a new mint Rāmachandranagar.
2. A coin of Rafi'uddarājāt struck at Sikākul.

This is the only known coin of the king bearing his name Abul Barkāt Shamsuddin. It also bears a new couplet which unfortunately being cut could not be deciphered in full.

The coins of the Barīd Shāhi kings of Bidar, 894-1028 A.H. (1487-1619 A.D.), have not been published as yet. There are no authentic and graphic records dealing with these kings. Even the records that exist contain no specific mention of their coinage. Firishṭā who was a contemporary of the last of the Barīdis admits that his account of them is meagre and not based upon reliable sources,¹ and in the chapter devoted by him to this dynasty there is no mention of its currency. The only reference that I could find in Firishṭā's history is in his account of 'Ādil Shāhi kings of Bijāpūr, 895-1097 A.H. (1490-1686 A.D.), wherein describing a war waged by the second 'Ādil Shāhi King Isma'il, 916-941 A.H. (1510-1534 A.D.) against Amīr 'Alī Barīd, 910-949 A.H. (1504-1542 A.D.) he mentions the capture of Amīr 'Alī Barīd in a drunken stupor. He writes thus:—

TEXT

در مصنفات متقدمین و متاخرین چنین واقعه عجیب که صاحب سکه و خطبه را از درون خوابگاه
بچنین حال برداشته بیرون برند و فیل و سپاه او از کمال غفلت بکار او نیایند کمتر بنظر در آمده *

¹ Firishṭā, Vol. II, page 349 (Poona Lithograph).

TRANSLATION

That a *Ṣāhibi Sikkā wa Khuṭba* be borne out of his chamber in such a condition and through gross negligence his cavalry and infantry may not come to his rescue, has been scarcely noticed in the ancient or later writings.

Firishṭā has here styled *Amīr 'Alī Barīd* as '*Ṣāhibi Sikkā*' or 'one who struck coins'. But it is obvious that this being a passing remark, much weight cannot be attached to it.

While cataloguing the coins of the Hyderabad Museum under the kind instructions and able guidance of Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, I have come across three unique coins which from inscriptions over them can beyond doubt be attributed to the *Barīdī* kings. The following is a reading of the legends :—

Obverse

المؤيد بنصر الملك القوي الغني

Reverse

امير برید شاه السلطان الغازی

The words '*Amīr Barīd Sultān*' are quite clear. The only *Barīdī* king bearing this name ruled from 999 A.H. to 1010 A.H., i.e. (1589 to 1601 A.D.) and he was the sixth of the line.

But I presume that these coins belong to the second of the line who has been named *Amīr 'Alī Barīd* by historians and who was the first to declare his independence after the flight of the last *Baiḥmanī* King *Kalīm-ul-Lāh* from Bidar to Ahmadnagar. My reason for that is the close resemblance in every respect, i.e. inscription, form and weight, between these coins and the coins of the last two *Baiḥmanī* kings. To substantiate this I venture to give here the readings of the legends of the last two *Baiḥmanī* kings—*Walī-ul-Lāh* and *Kalīm-ul-Lāh* :—

*Walī-ul-Lāh**Obverse*

المؤيد بنصر الملك القوي الغني

Reverse

ولی الله السلطان بن محمود شاه البهمنی

*Kalīm-ul-Lāh**Obverse*

المؤيد بنصر الله الملك القوي الغني

Reverse

کلیم الله السلطان بن محمود شاه البهمنی

If we compare the readings we cannot but conclude that the coins in question must have been issued shortly after the coins of the last two *Baiḥmanī* kings. If this attribution is right a slight alteration will be necessary in the titles of the *Barīdī* kings. The second of the line will have to be styled only '*Amīr Barīd I*' instead of '*Amīr 'Alī Barīd*' and the sixth of the line '*Amīr Barīd II*' instead of '*Amīr Barīd*'.

APPENDIX M—concl'd.

Serial No.	Metal	No.	Description	How acquired	Remarks
15	AR	5	Mughal ..	Munsif, Jalna Taluqa, Aurangabad District. T.T.	Letter No. 3418, dated 2nd <u>Shahriwar</u> , 1340 F.
16	Æ	179	Old dubs ..	Munsif, Bhokardan Taluqa, Aurangabad District. T.T. ¹	Letter No. 3041, dated 6th <u>Shahriwar</u> , 1340 F.
17	"	301	'Alamgiri dubs	H.E.H.'s Mint, Hyderabad. T.T.	Letter No. 1093/1094, dated 7th <u>Khurdād</u> , 1340 F.
18	AR	49	Mughal ..	1st Taluqdar, Asifabad. T.T.	Letter No. 2696, dated 2nd <u>Shahriwar</u> , 1340 F.
19	Æ	44	Old dubs ..	H.E.H.'s Mint, Hyderabad. T.T.	Letter No. 1095/1096, dated 7th <u>Khurdād</u> , 1340 F.
20	AR	484	Mughal ..	1st Taluqdar, Parbhani. T.T.	Letter No. 2623, dated 18th <u>Shahriwar</u> , 1340 F.
21	AV	1	Md. Tughalq	1st Taluqdar, Mahboob-nagar. T.T.	Letter No. 6272, dated 16th <u>Mihr</u> , 1340 F.
22	Æ AR	272 228	Old dubs Mughal }	H.E.H.'s Mint, Hyderabad. T.T.	Letter No. 1764/1765, dated 16th <u>Shahriwar</u> , 1340 F.
23	"	247	Chandurī ..	1st Taluqdar, Aurangabad. T.T.	Letter No. 3184, dated 22nd <u>Mihr</u> , 1340 F.
24	Æ	1	Old dub ..	H.E.H.'s High Court, Hyderabad. T.T.	Letter Nos. 15, 152, dated 24th <u>Mihr</u> , 1340 F.
25	"	749	Old dubs ..	Government Central Treasury, Hyderabad. T.T.	Letter No. 1446, dated 17th <u>Mihr</u> , 1340 F.

¹ T.T.=Treasure Trove.

APPENDIX N

*List of books acquired for the Library of the Hyderabad Museum, during the year 1340 F.
(1930-31 A.C.)*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.		
1	<i>Acharya, G. V.</i> ; A Guide to the Brahmanical Gallery of the Archaeological Section of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India	Purchased
2	— „ — ; A Guide to the Buddhistic Section of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India	Do.
3	<i>Gray, Basil</i> ; Persian Painting	Do.
4	<i>Ivan Stchoukine</i> ; Les Miniatures Indiennes De L'époque Des Grands Moghols Au Musée Du Louvre	Do.
5	— „ — ; La Peinture Indienne A L'époque Des Grands Moghols	Do.
6	<i>Soloman, W. E. Gladstone</i> ; Descriptive Catalogue of the Western and Modern Indian Pictures, the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India	Do.
7	<i>Yazdani, G.</i> ; Ajanta. The Colour and Monochrome Reproductions of the Ajanta Frescoes based on Photography. Part I. (Oxford University Press)	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
8	Guide to the Art Section of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India	Purchased
INDIAN HISTORY		
9	<i>McCrindle, J. W.</i> ; Ancient India as described by Ptolemy. Edited by S. N. Majumdar, Calcutta, 1927	Do.
10	— „ — ; Ancient India as described by Megasthenes and Arrian	Do.
11	<i>Sewell, R.</i> ; Vijyanagar (A Forgotten Empire)	Do.
JOURNALS, PERIODICALS, REPORTS, ETC.		
12	<i>Records of the Indian Museum</i> , Vol. XXXII, Part IV ..	Presented by the Indian Museum, Calcutta
13	„ „ Vol. XXXII, Appendix ..	
14	„ „ Vol. XXXII, 1930 ..	
15	„ „ Vol. XXIII, Part I ..	
16	„ „ Vol. XXIII, February, 1931	
17-28	<i>Numismatic Circular</i> of Messrs. Spink & Sons, London, Vol. XXXVIII, parts 11 and 12 and Vol. XXXIX, parts 1-10	Purchased

APPENDIX N—concl'd.

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
29	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, 1929-30, Bombay	Presented by the Bombay Museum
NATURAL HISTORY		
30	<i>Gravelly, F. H. and P. V. Mayuranathan</i> ; The Indian Species of the Genus <i>Caralluma</i> . (Fam. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i>)	} Presented by the Madras Museum
31	<i>Menon, M. G. K.</i> ; The <i>Scyphomedusae</i> of Madras and the Neighbouring Coast	
32	<i>Prater, S. H.</i> ; The Snakes of Bombay Island and Salsette	Purchased
33	—, —; General Guide to the Natural History Section with an outline of Plans for its Future Development. The Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay	Do.
34	Supplement to the Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar	Presented by the Madras Museum
MISCELLANEOUS		
35	<i>Ch. Muhammad Ismail</i> ; Catalogue of Arabic and Persian Inscriptions in the Epigraphical Gallery of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay	Purchased
36	<i>K. Rangachari, Diwan Bahadur</i> ; The Sri Vaishnava Brahmans	Presented by the Madras Museum
37	<i>P. Sambamoorthy</i> ; Catalogue of the Musical Instruments. Exhibited in the Government Museum, Madras	Do.
38	<i>S. Zuckerman</i> ; The Adichanallur Skulls	Do.

APPENDIX O

Statement of Expenditure on the Hyderabad Museum, during the year 1340 F. (1930-31 A.C.)

Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P.

Salaries:—

Curator of the Museum	..	(300-25/2-500)	3,600	0	0			
Establishment	..	..	5,322	12	10			
Officiating Allowance	..	..	45	2	6			
Duty Allowance	..	..	160	0	0			
Temporary Establishment	..	..	1,076	12	3			
						10,204	11	7

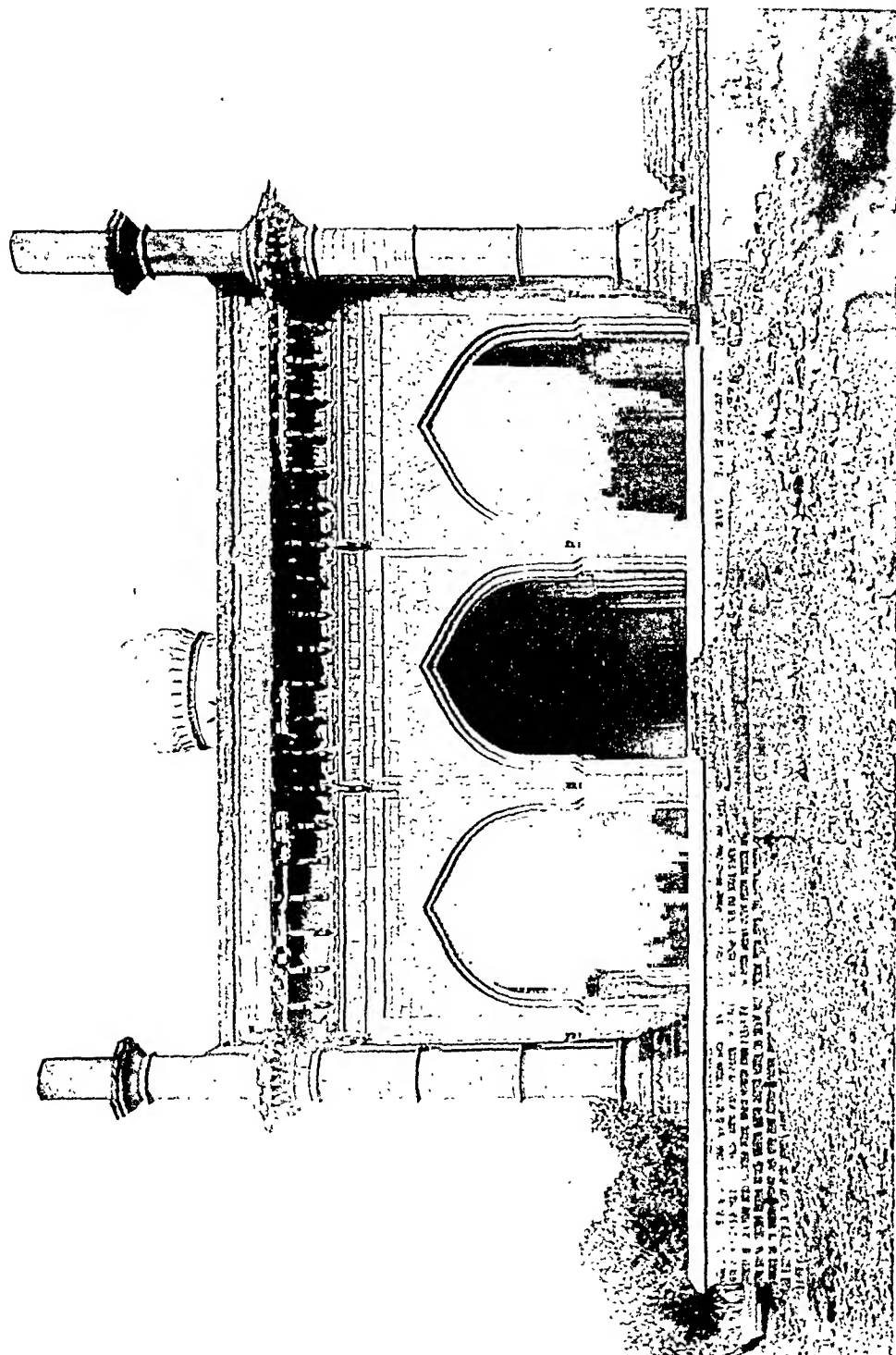
Contingencies:—

Purchase of Stationery	..	..	232	7	2			
Purchase of Books	..	..	152	11	4			
Printing charges	..	..	91	2	0			
Purchase of four albums, etc.	..	..	366	14	0			
						843	2	6
Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	32,929	2	2
Purchase of Exhibits	..	..	..	..	..	42,356	12	0
Shipping and Railway freight for removing Copies of Ajanta Frescoes by Lady Herringham from the India Society, London	..	..	..	..	..	4,834	13	5
Removing of other Exhibits	..	..	..	..	..	803	5	10
Fixing of sculptures, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	3,291	9	7
Cleaning and Polishing of Arms and Weapons	..	..	..	..	..	516	11	0
Inauguration of the Museum	..	..	..	..	..	6,378	0	6
Badges for Peons	..	..	..	..	..	161	0	0
Electric Installation	2,388	8	0
Additions and Alterations to the Museum Building	814	9	6

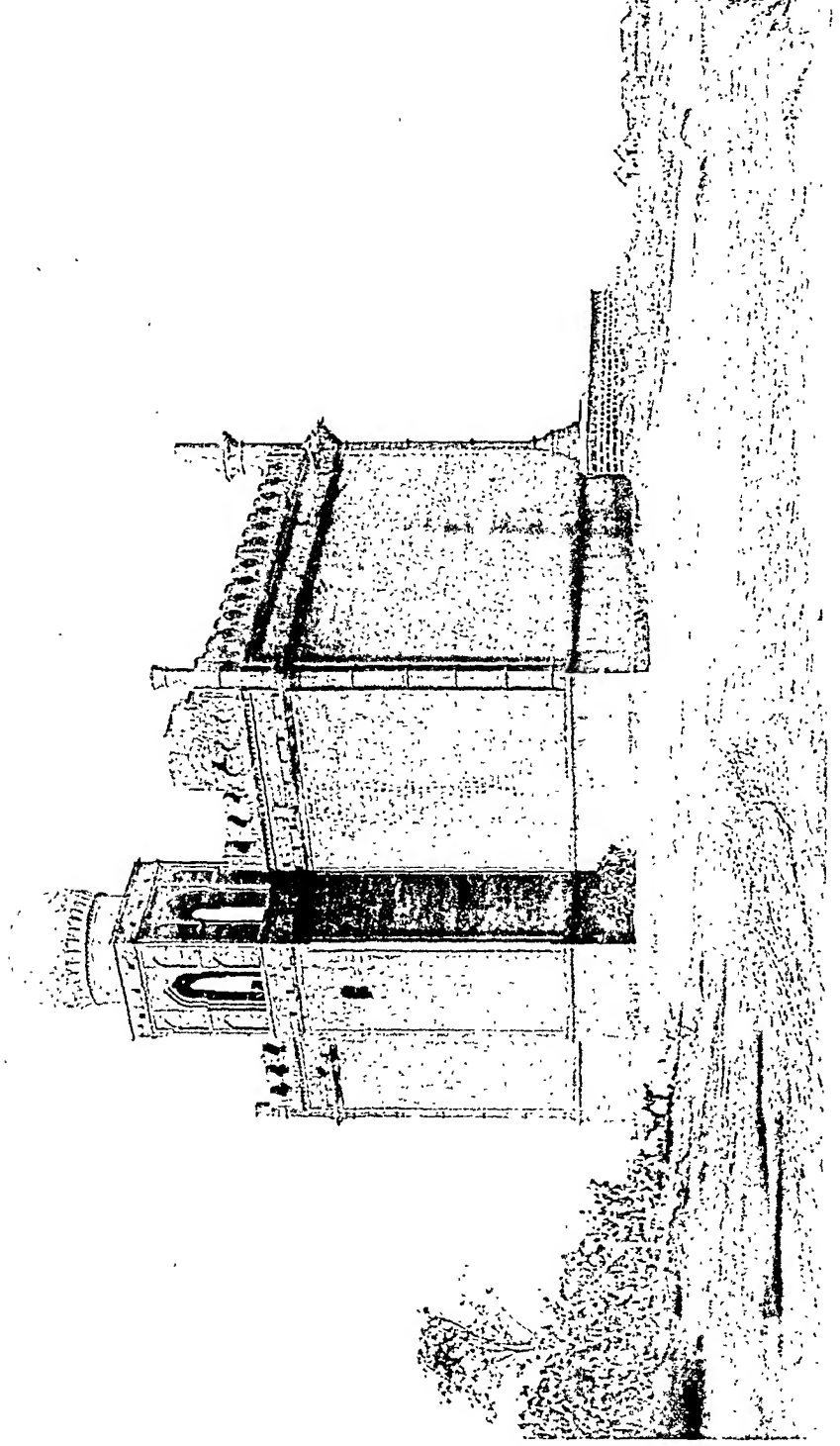
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(B.G. 90,447 12 0)

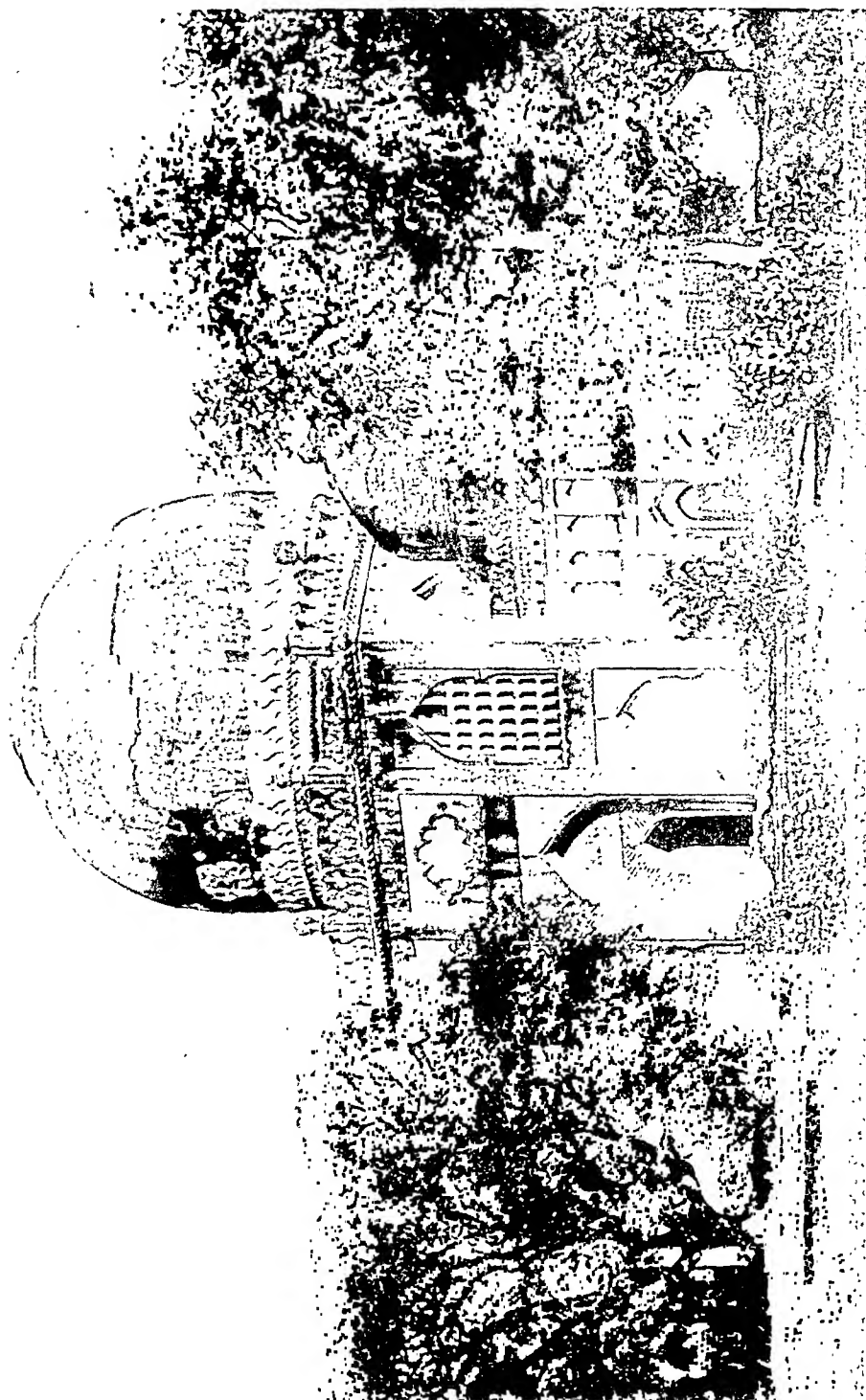
ILLUSTRATIONS



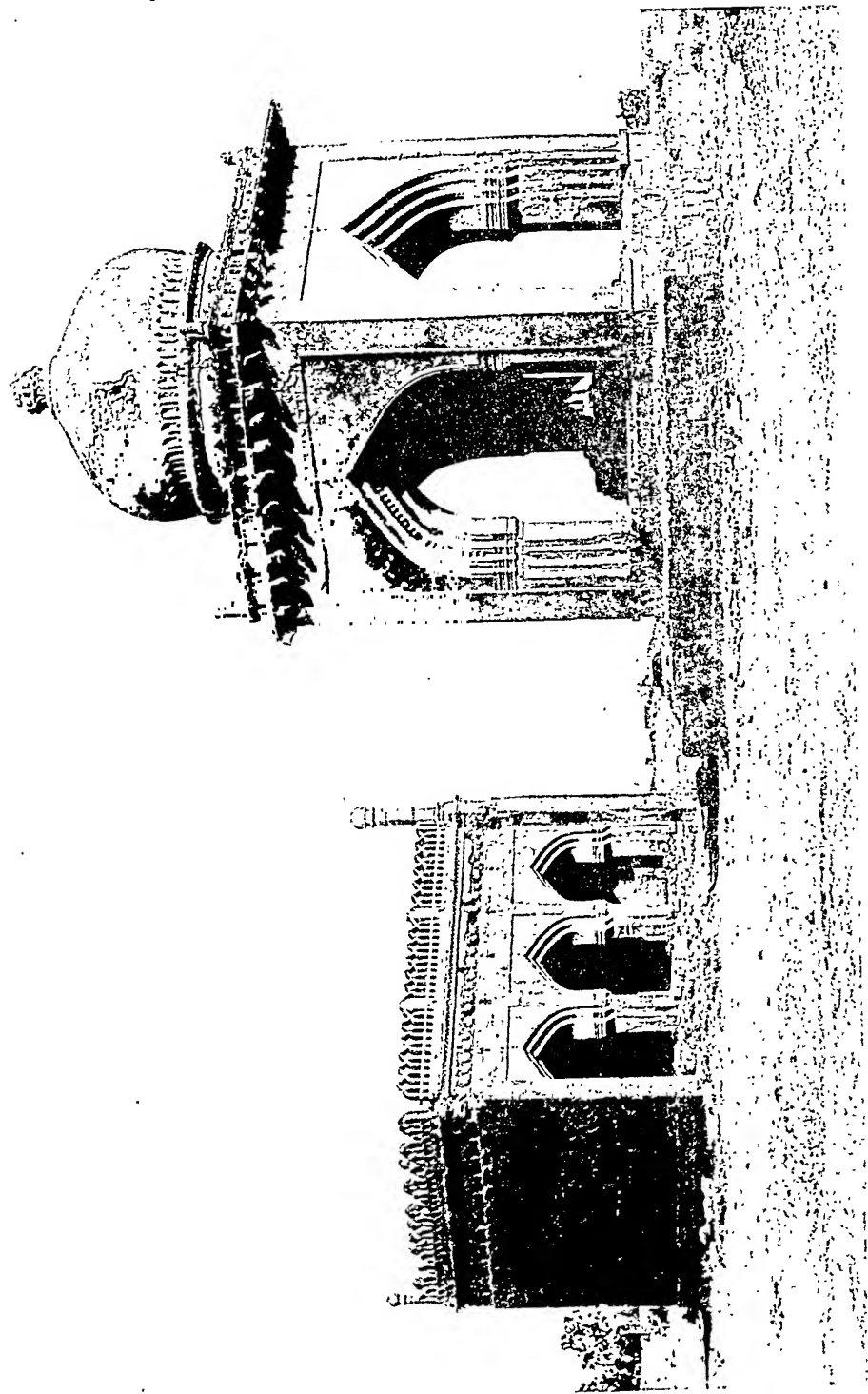
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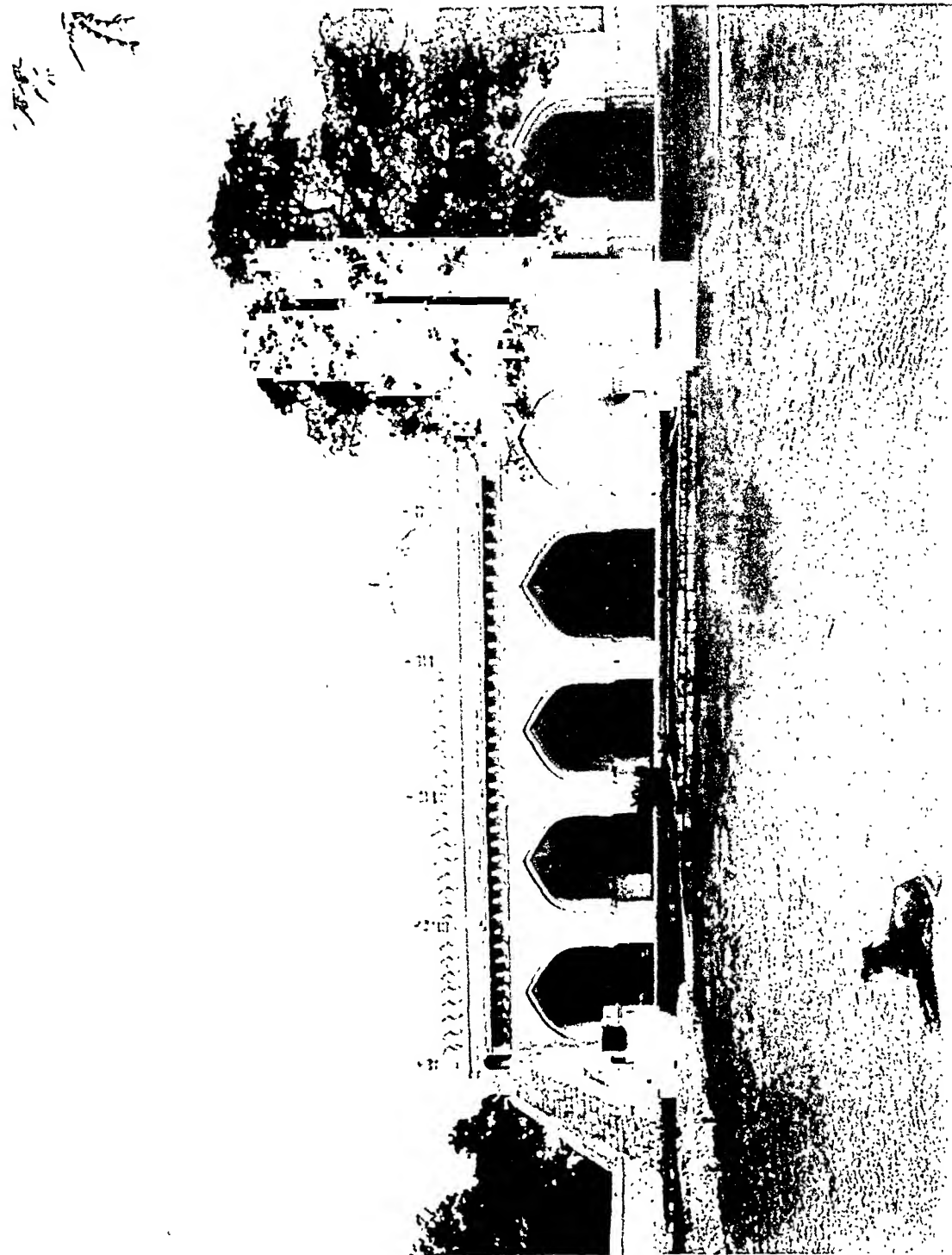
KĀLĪ MASJID : BIDAR



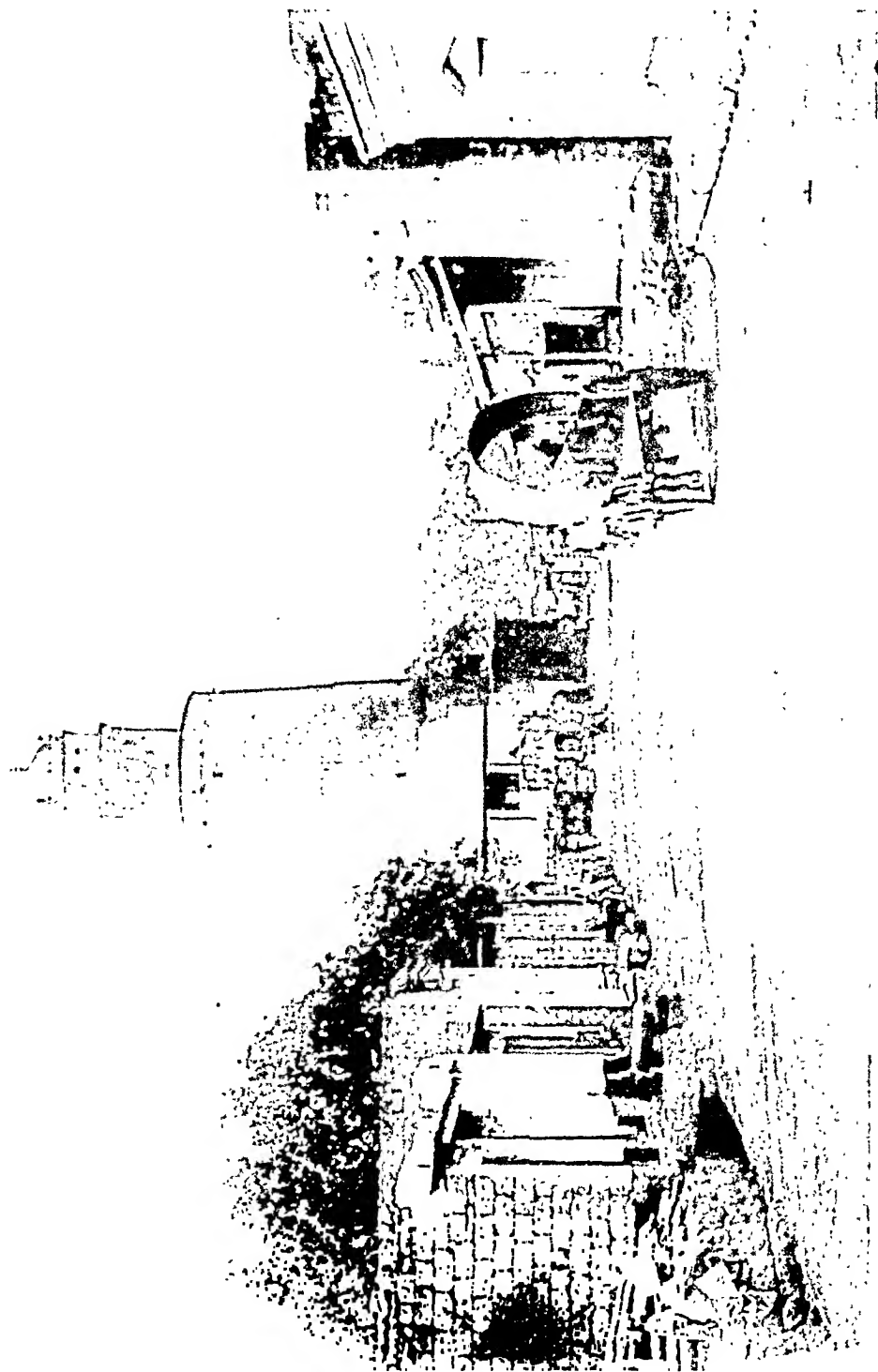
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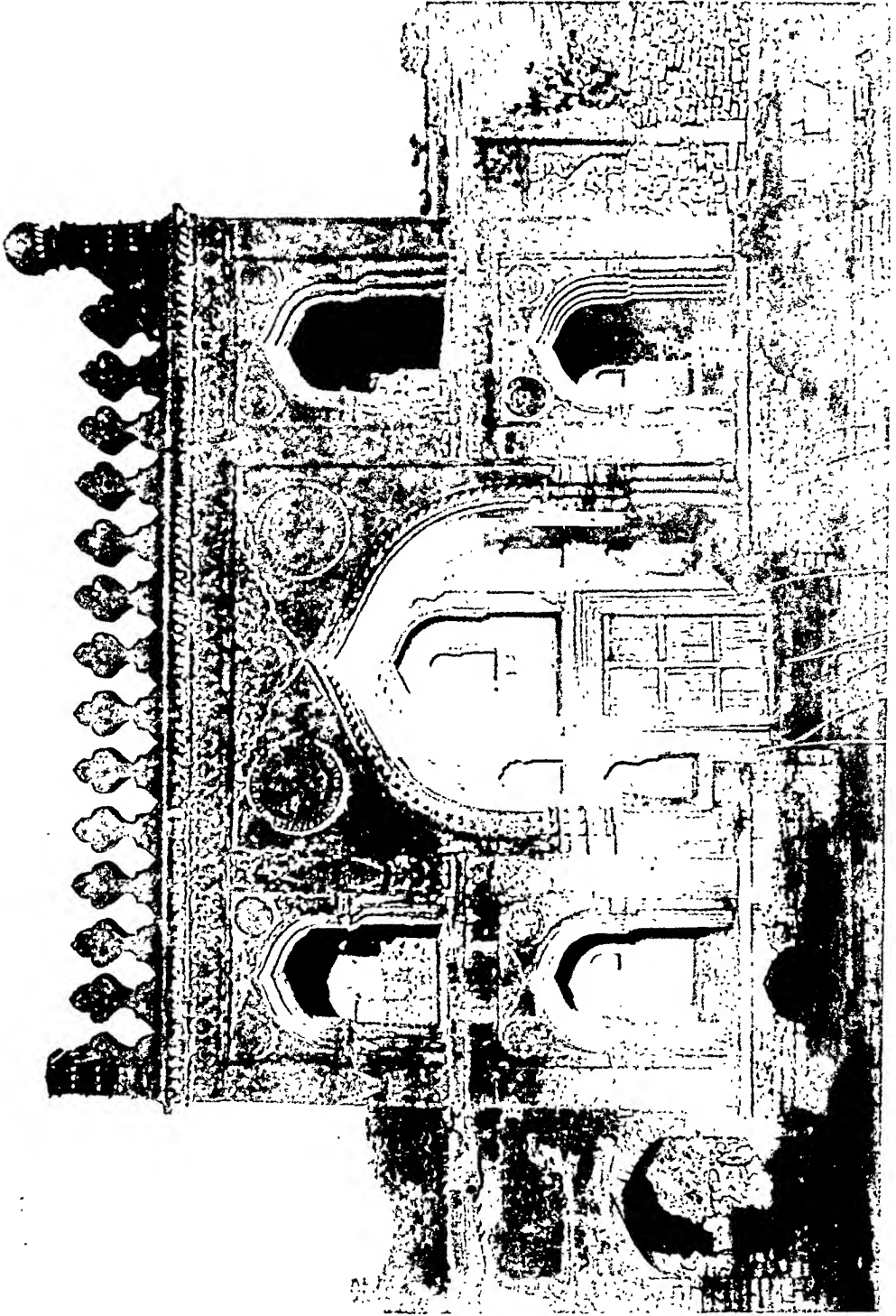
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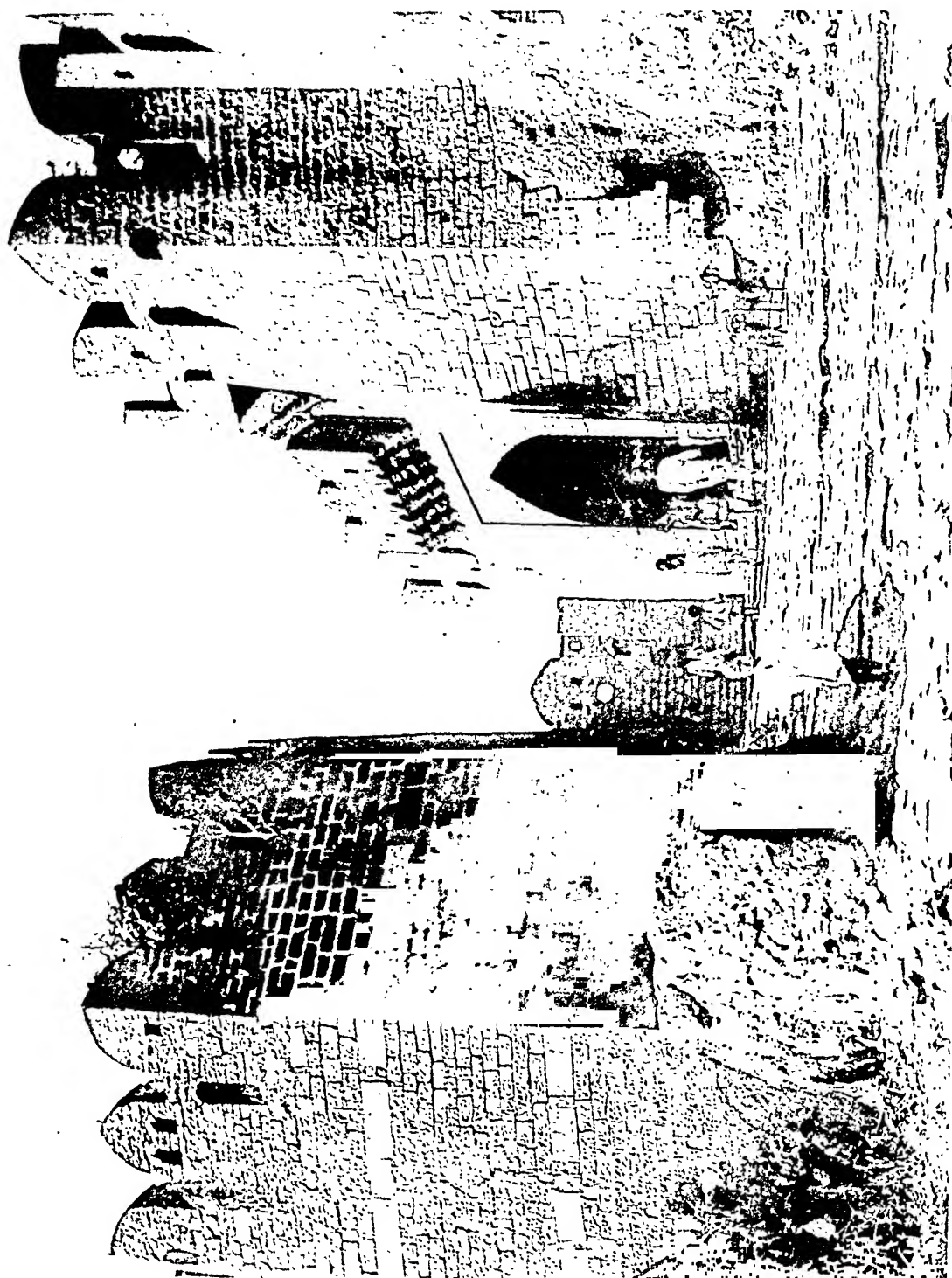
Jāmi' Masjid : Bidar



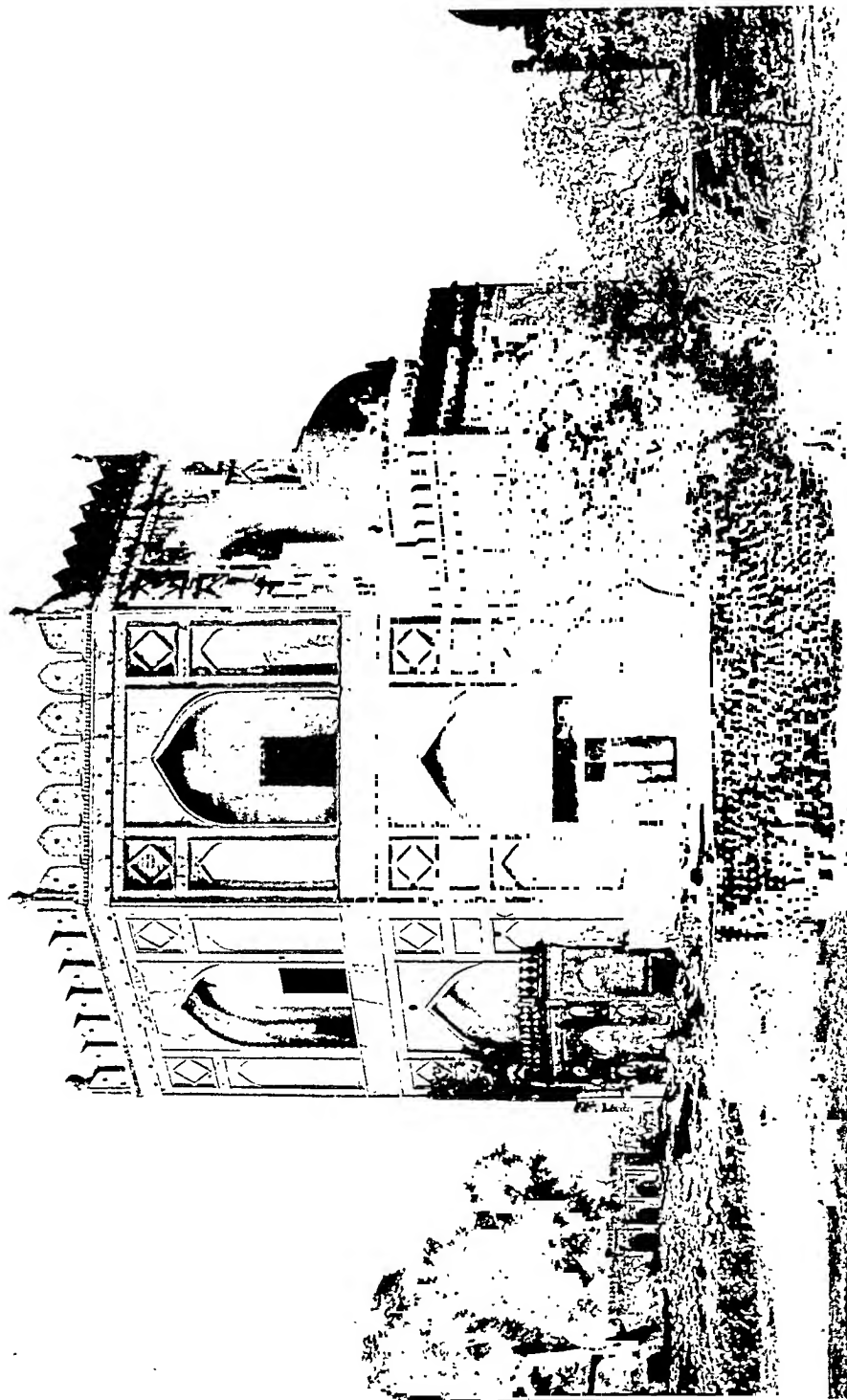
CHAUBĀRA : BIDAR



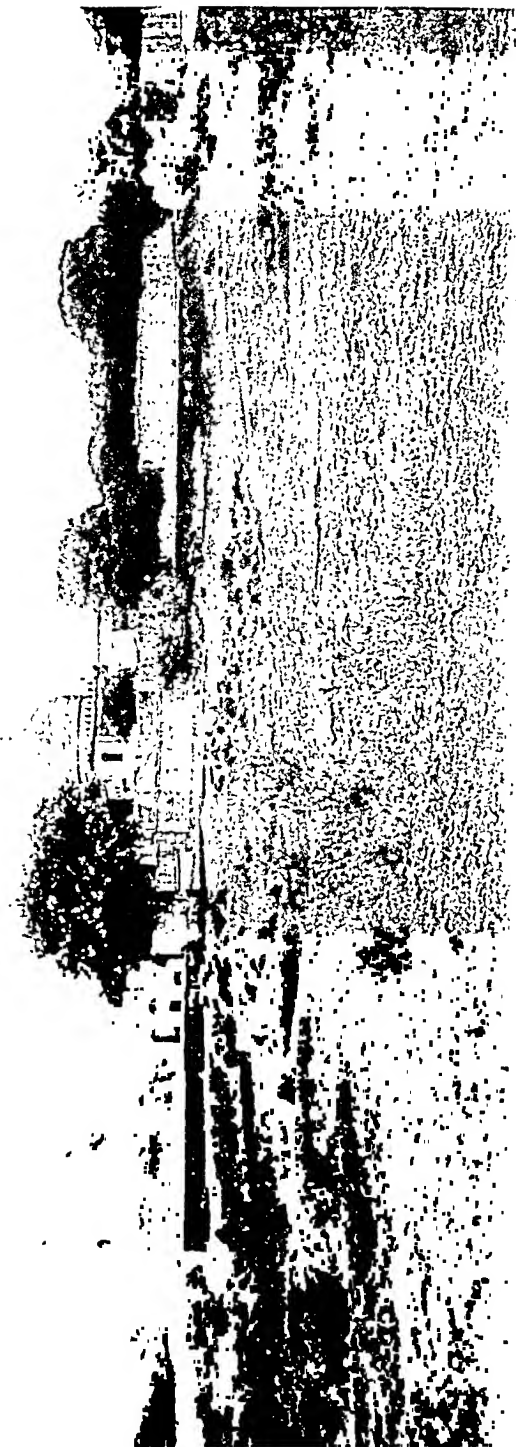
TAKHT-E KIRMĀNĪ: BIDAR



TALGHĀT DARWĀZAH : BIDAR



SHRINE OF HAZRAT KHALIL ULLAH : BIDAR



TOMB OF SHAH ABUL FAIZ: BIDAR